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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1867. NO. 131.

The Daily Commercial

The Connellsville Railroad.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

A Call by the Mayor.

In pursuance of the request of the business men of Pittsburgh, I hereby call a public meeting of the citizens at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday evening, February 13, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed action of the Legislature in reference to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and the general interests of the city of Pittsburgh.

W. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1867.

STATE ITEMS.

Joseph Miller, late Prothonotary, and Clerk of Courts of Perry county, and Postmaster at New Bloomfield under President Lincoln, died in that village a few days since.

Edw. Bliss, proprietor, and John D. Nicholas, local editor, of the Meadville *Journal*, have been sued for libel, at the instance of Miss Clara G. Hosmer. The accused are under bail for trial.

David Newling, of Clearfield county, a few weeks since followed a panther from that county to within two miles of Tyrone city, Blair county, where he shot it. It was nine feet two inches from tip to tip. Mr. Newling was paid twelve dollars for the scalp by the Blair county Commissioners.

The High School at Martinsburg, Blair county, has passed into the hands of the Allegheny Synod of the Lutheran Church. Rev. J. W. Schwartz is the present Principal.

The debt of Montgomery county, on the 10th of January, 1867, was about $275,999, against $146,158 90 last year. The amount of county tax received last year, was $85,082 98, account of county tax $155,256 51. The expenses of the Montgomery County Poor House, for 1866, amounted to $24,000 12.

The county account of Bucks county foots up as follows: The amount of receipts during the year was $464,128 25; the amount of county indebtedness paid off was $271,920 75; leaving the sum of $192,207 50 as the amount of the general expenses of the county, including the abatement of tax. Excess in bail for Commissioners, Auditors, &c. The county's debt is officially stated to be $139,286, which includes outstanding scrip and interest, and is temporarily loaned at bank.

The Reading Railroad Company have commenced the erection of their proposed extensive rolling mill in Reading. The masons are now at work on the foundation walls. The main building is to be 413 by 90 feet, and one wing 179 by 90 feet, and the other 90 feet each way. The rails in put up for the purpose of manufacturing railroad bars for the use of the Company. The Reading *Journal* says: A machine shop of even larger dimensions is also in contemplation, and other improvements, forming altogether a full mile of new and substantial establishments, which when all is completed and in full blast, will give employment to some four or five thousand persons.

The system of free delivery of letters will be introduced in Erie about the first of April.

The large rolling mill at Danville, Pa., owned by Waterman & Boaver, turns out eighty tons of railroad iron per day, a quantity sufficient to make nearly two thirds of a mile of track. Three cars are being made are for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Two brothers, named William and Charles C. Lowry, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years, were drowned in the Holland Street Dock, Erie, on Friday afternoon.

Hezekiah Malone, convicted in the Blair County Court of bigamy, was sentenced on Thursday to undergo nine months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny.

Mr. Andrew Chestnut, a lieutenant in the war of 1812, died on the 31 instant, on his farm in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, where he had resided for seventy years, at the age of ninety years. Among the recollections that he frequently related, was the visit of Gen. Washington, when the three Governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia and New Jersey met him at Stroudsburg, as the Federal army was on its march to quell the whisky insurrection in the Western part of Pennsylvania.

Samuel A. Corcoran, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, plead guilty in the Criminal Court of that city on Friday to a charge of forgery, by which crime he robbed a woman named Smith of $9,000. Corcoran was sentenced to three years imprisonment. He is the third member of the Philadelphia Bar sentenced within a brief period by Judge Ludlow. There are other charges pending against Corcoran.

A passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad ran off the track Saturday. Two cars were precipitated down an embankment. Luckily there were but few passengers. Some were hurt, but none seriously. The conductor, Begesge Master and a brakesman were badly injured.

It costs the Government from $60 to $110 per ton to deliver hay in the Rocky Mountains, and corn 8½ cents per pound.

Governor Geary has issued his warrant for the execution of Alex. R. B. Wiley, of Luzerne county, on Friday, the 15th of March. Wiley was convicted of the murder of Alice McElwee last May.

Wm. H. Gernend, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Reading, Pa., on Friday.

Henry's marble bust of Lincoln is to be inaugurated at the Academy of Music, Louisville, on the 12th. Ex Attorney General Speed will deliver the eulogy.

The Senate, on Saturday, confirmed Daniel L. Collier, of Philadelphia, and Isaac A. Verplanck, of Buffalo, to examine into the claims of Massachusetts for money expended during the war for coast defense.

The White House has been thoroughly renovated, at a cost of $50,000. The new carpets and curtains were especially imported from England.

President Johnson called upon George Peabody Saturday, as a private citizen, and in conversation paid the latter a high compliment for his munificent gift to the educational interests of the South. Mr. Peabody, in an allusion to England and the United States, expressed his feeling towards the United States by the people and Government of that country than ever before.

The rumor that the Roberts Fentans are selling arms is unfounded.

Bayard Taylor sailed on Saturday for Europe.

It is rumored that Edward Ketchum was killed by an explosion at Sing Sing on Saturday.

George Bancroft has been appointed Collector of Port at Boston.

The Southern Relief Commission, of New York, has collected $21,10, and orders have been given for the purchase of 20,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 of which goes to Alabama, 5,000 to Georgia, and 3,000 each to Florida and South Carolina. It is all to be shipped from the Western market, except that to North Carolina—transportation by sea.

Three men were severely injured in Jersey City, on Saturday, by the explosion of a can of kerosene.

A Chiesgoan named Larung was robbed of $8,000 in a street car, in New York, on Thursday.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Coshocton *Age* nominates Hon. Columbus Delano, of the Thirteenth Congressional District, for the Union nomination for Governor.

The Coshocton rolling mill project has proved a success.

The Licking County Monumental Association will have a grand military pageant on the 22d inst., (Washington's birthday) in Newark.

There are seven candidates in the field for the Republican nomination for Mayor of Steubenville, namely: Wm. Dunlap, Jr., Samuel Shepherd; John McMurray, Ambrose S. Doyle, M. H. Urquhart, Samuel Stephens, Geo. M. Elliott and Israel Love.

The rolling mills at Youngstown are still in operation, although they were to have ceased working on the 26 inst.

A Youngstown correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says: Trains on the Lawrence Railroad did not commence running from this point on last Monday, as was expected. The cause of the failure was a sudden breaking up of the ice in the river, and piling up of an immense mass of blocks of ice against the bridge over the Mahoning river, its abutments and the embankments on each side, threatening their removal or destruction. A train of cars loaded with iron and other heavy materials, was run on the bridge, which enabled it to resist the pressure and retained it in its place, and as the water is now falling, it is presumed the danger is over. It is reported, however, that one of the abutments is moved a foot or more, and if the bridge is no carried away, some days will be required to repair the road in readiness for the trains.

A New Instrument.

How great a change has taken place, says the New York *Post*, in place of importing pianos we now export them in large quantities. Foremost in the march of improvement, which has culminated in such complete success, is the justly eminent firm of Steinway & Sons. Important has been the improvements of that firm in their matchless Grand and Square Pianos, their late inventions, as applied to their new upright or Boudoir Pianos, seems the crowning effort of their creative genius. The invention, which has caused a complete revolution in the upright piano, was patented by the Steinways on the 9th of last June, and it renders that most compact and beautiful of all instruments the most handsomest and most endurable of Pianos extant.

TURKISH BARBARITY.—The Syria *Hernopolis of the 15th January publishes letters received from Thessaly, reporting that an order from the Sublime Porte had been promulgated in all the towns, forbidding all Christians to speak of the resurrection in Candia, or of that in Agrafa (Thessaly), under the fearful penalty of having melted lead poured into the mouths. This order was proclaimed by heralds during the three Bazaar days. Is this Europe in the nineteenth century?*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Reconstruction.

Mr. Banks Proposes a Plan.

Interesting Debate in the House

To be Continued To-Day.

A Vote to be Had To-Morrow.

Nebraska Bill Passed Over the Veto.

Bancroft, the Historian, Appointed Collector of Boston.

New State Government Proposed for Louisiana.

Vote on Bankrupt Bill Reconsidered.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1867.

Reconstruction Debate.

The House, to-day, was again the scene of great interest and excitement. The galleries were crowded as on yesterday, and the floor was occupied in most every available spot. The debate opened as soon as the House met.

Mr. Banks led off in a speech of an hour and forty minutes, at the conclusion of which he submitted a plan of reconstruction to be applied to Louisiana and other States, by providing a Commission to inaugurate new State Governments.

Mr. Boutwell followed in an exciting speech, demanding that Congress should no longer delay the work of reconstruction, and declaring that the President was here in the interest of rebellion, and was the great obstacle in the way of restoration.

Mr. Raymond favored the proposition to refer the pending plan to a select committee with power to report at any time a bill to provide for law and order in the South.

Passage of Nebraska Bill.

Before considering the question, the House took up and passed the Nebraska bill over the veto by 120 to 41. The State will be admitted by Presidential proclamation when the Territorial Legislature shall have ratified the fundamental conditions of the Congressional act.

Reconstruction Again To-day.

The reconstruction question will come up the first thing on Monday.

Collector of Boston.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of George Bancroft, the historian, as Collector of the port of Boston. The appointment created considerable surprise in Executive session, and was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Bancroft was Collector of Boston in 1838.

New Orleans Riots.

The Select Committee on New Orleans riots will make their report to the House on Monday. The evidence fills one volume of several hundred closely printed pages, and the report will make from ten to twelve columns of an ordinary newspaper. It proposes a bill for inaugurating a new system of voting in the South, based on universal suffrage and disfranchisement of all who have been engaged in rebellion.

The Democracy.

The committee appointed by the National Democratic Association to consider the subject of a National Democratic Convention met this evening, but came to no conclusion.

Howell Cobb

Was added to-day to the list of Southerners who are discussing the reconstruction question.

Impeachment Memorial.

A memorial of one hundred and seventy-five citizens of Columbiana county, Ohio, was referred to day to the Judiciary Committee asking for the impeachment of the President.

Back to Committee.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Monument Association was referred back by previous resolution to the consideration of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The vote rejecting the bankrupt bill was reconsidered, and the bill stands now as if it had been read three times, with the question, shall it pass, still pending. It will be amended in some particulars and passed.

Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the President's right to appoint Provisional Governors, but it was objected to, and goes over.

The Indian Bureau.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was referred.

Half a dozen bills relating to the District were passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1867.

River and Harbor Improvements.

The river and harbor appropriation bill will be reported on in the House to-morrow from the Committee on Commerce, by Mr. Eggleston. Among the Western items are the following: Conneaut harbor, Lake Erie, $10,000; Ashtabula harbor, Lake Erie, $10,000; Cleveland harbor, Lake Erie, $60,000; Sandusky harbor, $20,000; Maumee River, at Toledo, $20,000; St. Clair River, Michigan, $100,000; Saginaw harbor, Michigan, $28,000; mouth of St. Mary's River, Michigan, $50,000; mouth of An Sable River, Michigan $50,000; Marquette harbor, Lake Superior, $85,000; Eagle harbor, Lake Superior $65,000; Lac la Belle harbor, Lake Superior, $40,000; Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, $65,000; for examination in Saginaw River, Michigan, $40,000; Black Lake harbor, Michigan, $25,000; St. Joseph harbor, Michigan, $25,000; Racine harbor, Wis., $45,000; Sheboygan, Wis., $8,000 Dunkirk, New York, $100,000; Buffalo, New York, $100,000; Oswego, New York, $50,000; Hudson River, New York, $80,000; Mississippi river, at New Orleans, $200,000; Ohio river, $100,000; Michigan City, $25,000; Mississippi river, at Des Moines rapids, $1,000,000; Mississippi river, at Rock Island, $200,000.

The Attorney's Test Oath.

Judge Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will, on Tuesday morning, deliver an opinion in the case of the rebel Colonel Magruder, who applies by practice in that Court without taking the test oath. The Court is unanimous in favor of the oath. The decision reviews Magruder's plea that he is a citizen of Virginia, and went into the rebellion because he owed a paramount duty and allegiance to his State. It asserts that as he was also a resident of the District of Columbia before the war, and had practiced in the courts here, his allegiance to the rebellion was treason and perjury. It reviews the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and shows by previous decisions of Judges Marshall and Taney that it is competent for every Court to decide what shall be the qualifications of lawyers practicing at its bar. There is considerable interest taken in this decision among members of Congress and others here.

Vote on Reconstruction.

An informal consultation has been held by members, and it has been determined to force a vote on Tuesday on the reconstruction question. The bill proposed by Mr. Banks does not seem to meet with favor among the majority, points of it clash too much with the views of foreign ministers, by Mosquera, and evidently appears to have the best of the dispute.

The agents of the Columbian Government at Panama and Aspinwall are ordered to take upon their charge all persons and property transported over the Isthmus, Number of Passengers, quantity of specie and treasure, and total weight of cargo. As most cargoes of specie are measurement grades, it is presumed it will be all weighed.

A bank is to be established in Guatemala, with a capital of $5,000,000. The coffee crop there is about the same as last year, but the sugar crop will be greater by four-fifths. The cotton crop of San Salvador was destroyed by worms and rains. The yield will not exceed 1,200 bales. Five vessels were expected to Acajutla to load with coffee, cigars and tobacco.

President Duena's message represents the country peaceful and prosperous. The balance of cash on hand was 600,000 and there is a fair prospect of the public debt being paid off.

The revolution in Nicaragua is suppressed. The epidemic on the Transit route has disappeared, though it was reported that one hundred United States troops died of a disease which made its appearance in Granada, Rivas and Managua. Steamers will be prohibited from touching at Realejo or else subjected to quarantine at Punta Arenas and Port Corinto.

The Costa Rican Government concluded a contract with John Sevmore, Samuel Nye and others, for the construction of a railroad from Limon Bay, on the Atlantic, to Caldera, on the Pacific. General G. W. Lawrence had been well received as United States Minister to Costa Rica. A body of priests of the order of San Francisco, who emigrated to Costa Rico in November, have been expelled from the country by the unanimous voice of the people, who raised $600 to pay their expenses out of the country.

The coffee crop of Costa Rica is very large. It is calculated at 50,000 quintals.

Advices from South America are unimportant. The British had driven the Paraguayans with sixteen large cannon for Chile. A vessel had arrived at Callao from Acapulco with the yellow fever aboard.

FROM MOBILE.

Destructive Fire—Loss $100 000.

MOBILE, February 10.—A destructive fire occurred to night on the corner of Commerce and St. Louis streets, burning the stores occupied by J. J. Inc liquor dealer; Landis, Young & Co., grocers; Quierce & Co., John E. Farrar, & Co. and Hodges, Organ & Co., cotton factors. Loss, $100,000.

BY THE CABLE

Garibaldi in Sympathy with Cretans.

Pope to Appeal to Catholic Powers

Servia to be Evacuated by Turks

Garibaldi.

LONDON, February 9, Noon.—A letter from Garibaldi is published in Venice to day, expressing sympathy with the Cretans.

Appeal from the Pope.

PARIS, February 9.—It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic Powers to sustain him.

Servia to be Evacuated.

An understanding has been come at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

Crown Prince of Italy to be Married.

FLORENCE, February 9.—Humbart, the Crown Prince of Italy, will soon marry an Archduchess of Austria.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, February 9.—The steamship Asia, from Boston, arrived to day.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 9, noon.—Cotton opened strong; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 9, evening—The cotton market closes firmer; the sales reached 2,000 bales; middling uplands quoted at 14¾d.

Breadstuffs steady and without change. Mixed Western corn 40s. Lard declined 1s per cwt; sales at 58s. Provisions for beef brisk; sales of prime India mess at 125s per tierce.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 10, 1867.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Ocean Queen, with San Francisco dates to the 18th, has arrived.

ARRESTED.

Henry A. Van Dalsem, clerk of the Ladies' Charitable Fair, has been arrested on a charge of violation of the law against lotteries.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The original contractors for the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph have quarrelled as to the proceeds of the invention, and an injunction upon its use is to be sued out by one of the parties. A local corporation corruption is among the developments promised.

FIRE.

A fire at No. 2 Liberty street, last night, destroyed property valued at $90 000. H Hermstin & Son, musican instrument dealers, lost $10 000, and Haggerty Brothers, dealers in drugs, $15,000.

FRATRICIDE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

A German who killed his brother the other day in a quarrel, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5 000.

DISCENT ON GAMBLERS.

A descent was made upon faro banks last night, and eleven gamblers arrested. The implements were seized.

WILL BE RECOVERED.

It is thought the stocks and money of which Mr. Larung was robbed, on a street car, will be recovered.

AGAIN IN LIMBO.

Zena Burnham, who was once convicted of swindling and sent to the State prison and pardoned in a manner that raised much indignation, was arrested again on a charge of swindling.

COLORADO VETO WILL BE SUSTAINED.

The *Times's* special says prominent radical Senators express the opinion that the veto of the Colorado admission bill will be sustained.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A thunderbolt of blinding vividness burst from the clouds last night while the rain was pouring down in torrents and darkness so great as to make it impossible to see anything. All Church spires and buildings were for an instant rendered plainly visible in the glare of it. It was followed by heavy peals of thunder, which seemingly made the earth rock as in an earthquake. Similar phenomena occurred Saturday night week.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool, is below.

SHIP DASHING WAVE SUNK.

The ship Dashing Wave, of Boston, Capt. Carlton, from San Francisco, November 1st, struck on the shoals near Harrogate on the night of the 1st. Her spars fell over board, filling badly, and was subsequently towed to Southwest spit, where the leak was gaining rapidly. She was still in the morning 18 five fathoms. The officers and crew have arrived in this city.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Fork House Burned at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, February 9.—The large pork house of D. Pieper & Co., in St. Joseph, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building and principal losers are fully insured in the following companies: Home, $10,000; Putnam, of Hartford, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; London and Liverpool, $10,000; Hartford, $5,000; Home, of Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Mechanics, $5,000; New York, $5,000, and other companies to small amounts. The aggregate of insurance amounts to $85,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The *Republican's* St. Joseph special says: A negro named Lawrence, recently tried for attempting to blow up the store in that city with gun powder, has committed suicide in jail. John Lawrence, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens, knows more of my opinions than I do, and will yield to his policy much sooner than I do.

The measures which we propose, and one of which is now before the House, depend for their efficacy, in being enacted by two-thirds of the House against the executive branch of the Government. My belief is we cannot carry on the Government in that way; there must be such laws with which the executive will co-operate in order to make these measures effective. I, as we, representatives of the people, have agreed to what laws are necessary to secure the peace of the country, and to maintain the due existence of the Government, and after the people have established in those States which the President refuses to co operate, it is our duty to the country to drop this question of reconstruction, and to proceed to consider every other question for the purpose of the President himself. We can, before this session closes, come to such conclusion as will compel the President to co-operate in our action, or as will justify us in adopting other measures if he refuses. I have no negotiations with the President, nor do I know his opinions; and in the vote which I shall give on the question, I shall be governed by no gentleman from Pennsylvania nor any other person has the right to assume that I accept the President's policy in the slightest degree. I hope for a change in his position, and think that it is to that end we are both trying for.

After considerable debate the vote was taken, and the House refused to second the demand for the previous question by 61 against 58. The result of the vote is to still leave the question open for discussion.

Mr. BANKS signified that he was not prepared to speak further to day, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS'S reconstruction bill was considered.

Mr. BANKS spoke in opposition.

Mr. ASHLEY called up the veto of the Nebraska bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 120 to 41, and was proclaimed a law by the Speaker.

The House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill.

Mr. RAYMOND suggested a reference to a select committee, which would quite a spirited discussion, but the proposition was not made formally and came to nothing.

Mr. NIBLACK spoke against the bill.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, announced the death of Mr. Grider, which occurred during the recess.

The House, in respect adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Death of United States Consul Little at Panama—Minister Burton's Troubles in Bogota Unsettled—The Crops—Priests Expelled from Costa Rica, &c.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Ocean Queen brought $76,000 in treasure.

Wm. B. Little, United States Consul at Panama, is dead.

Advices from Bogota state that the American Minister, Mr. Burton, has made no settlement of his difficulty with the Executive, and was about to leave the Capital for the coast, to wait instructions from his Government. He complains of lack of courtesy to himself and other foreign ministers, by Mosquera, and evidently appears to have the best of the dispute.

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AMENDATORY TARIFF BILL

To be Reported To-Day.

Tax on Advertising Removed.

$1,000 Income to be Exempt.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Committee of Ways and Means will probably to morrow report the amendatory internal tax bill, based on the theory of getting rid of the general tax on manufacturing at the earliest possible moment, but the wants of the government this year will not permit it to be done at once, hence the principle is to be gradual in its operations. To partially carry out this object, the Committee propose to exempt from tax all articles which enter largely into the cost of living: for instance salt, leather, tin, earthen pottery, and hollow ware are all exempted as well also hoes, rakes, axes, all steam and horse engines, all drain, gas or water pipes of iron, wood or other material. All clothing made from articles subject to tax, drawers and shirts and other such articles woven and knit, are to, however, be exempt from tax in case where a tax has not been paid on the raw material. Advertisements are to be relieved from tax. Many manufactures which are now taxed two per cent. are to be free from tax. Among these are all gun and varish and all wagons, drays and trucks, costing less than two dollars, used for freighting purposes. Butter and cheese are to be free from tax. A section is added to avoid duplication of tax so that when there is a tax in the raw material there shall not be another on the half-manufactured article in its various forms. The tax is to be either on the raw or the manufactured article. A large number of articles are to be exempt from tax because the expense of collection is not equivalent to receipts therefrom. The bill also proposes in this and other sections to repeal the power of Assessors and duties of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The tax to be removed from matches, tax, but a stamp is to be attached for matches. Boxes or other packages or bottles are also exempted where their contents are taxed.

The committee propose, in addition to dry casks and barrels, to exempt all other casks and barrels for or other purposes, including oil, liquor, meat and fish barrels and casks. The tax on raw cotton remains as now provided. The tax on rare sugar is placed at the uniform rate of one cent per pound. The tax on liquors or distilled spirits remains the same; but the license on distillers is reduced from one hundred to five hundred dollars. The provisions relating to distillation from grapes apples and peaches, remain unchanged, but brandy made from grapes is to be fifty cents per gallon.

The income tax is to be on amounts in excess of $1,000, and at the same rate of five per cent. The rent, taxes, insurance, and repairs of all lands are to be exempt to an average amount of $1,000.

In addition there is a new provision for the collection of the tax on liquors in bond, which is to be collected by stamps. Where the present law says a fine or imprisonment, the bill wisely both on the convicted offenders, and where it says the imprisonment shall not exceed two or three years, the bill provides the imprisonment shall not be less than two or three years, nor more than four.

Other sections have been added to prevent fraud, such as the following: Where an article is offered for sale at less than the amount of tax, this fact is to be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that it has not paid tax and is therefore subject to seizure.

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Banks's New Bill.

Experiment to be Tried in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The following are the provisions of the Reconstruction bill proposed by General Banks: The preamble recites that whereas, a form of government has been organized in Louisiana, one of the States lately in rebellion, which has never been recognized by Congress as entitled to be entrusted with the rights of loyal citizens or protect them against disloyal persons, and cannot now be recognized without peril to the public interest; and whereas, the condition of the country imperatively demands a just administration in this and other States lately in rebellion; and whereas, there is reason to believe that with such protection as the General Government may rightfully extend to the people of Louisiana, they will form for themselves governments for themselves equally the rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution to all people of the United States forever.

The first section provides, first, for the creation of the Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, one by the House, and an army officer to be designated by the head of the Department of War, who shall constitute a Board of Louisiana and re-establish civil government therein, and shall remain in office until otherwise directed by law.

Second, Provides for the register of all loyal male citizens twenty one years of age and upwards, who have resided in the parish or county in the State, who have performed military duty, or the right of suffrage, or served in the army or navy of the United States, who own real or personal estate valued at $100, who are assessed for taxation to support the Government, or each year pay a capitation tax, and shall have the right to vote for delegates to a convention to form a State Government.

Third, Excludes from suffrage all who have taken oath as a member of Congress or officer in the army or navy of the United States, or executive or judicial officer in any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and subsequently engaged in rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto, or voted for any act of secession, or for members of any State or to either branch of such Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, except by removal of disability.

Fourth, Commissioners are empowered and directed to call an election of registered voters, qualified under this act, not less than thirty days before the day appointed for the election, as they shall deem necessary or expedient, for the election of delegates to a convention for the adoption of a constitution. The number of delegates to convention shall consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the Legislature previous to the rebellion. The convention shall meet at the time designated by the Commissioners.

Fifth, Registered voters and all elected to office are to take an oath to support the Constitution. If the Commissioners or officers of registration be satisfied that any person has been guilty of perjury in taking said oath, his name shall be stricken from the registry. The Convention, when duly organized, shall submit to the people of the State the question whether all of its acts it deems the restoration of the civil rights of the people of Louisiana; second, ratification of the Constitutional Amendment proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and if the same be accepted and ratified, the Convention shall proceed to form a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to the people of the registered voters under this act; if ratified by a majority of the votes cast, it shall be submitted to Congress; if approved, it will be declared the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. The State shall then be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Federal Government in such articles to declare martial law in certain contingencies, and use military force to sustain the action of the Commissioners, and to maintain public peace. All public officers appointed, are required to render to the Commissioners, or officers appointed by them, such aid as may be necessary to secure the objects contemplated. Military officers are authorized and required, upon complaint of the Commissioners, or officers appointed, etc., to arrest and punish by fine or imprisonment any person who shall be guilty of any offense against the public peace or persons in authority under this act. The expenses are to be paid by the United States Government, and the Secretary of War is authorized to use any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount required to carry the act into effect.

Death of Gerard, the Lion Tamer

About two years ago, the papers announced the death of Jules Gerard, the famous Lion-slayer, during an exploring visit in Central Africa, but quite on account of how it occurred. It appears that the French Consular Agent at Sierra Leone has been able to obtain some particulars, which he has communicated to the Paris *Moniteur*, in a letter addressed to the editor by M. Buchard, a French merchant, residing in the Soudoro, and Ali ben Mahomed, Gerard's interpreter. The latter gives a full explanation of the cupidity and ferocity of Gerard's guides and servants, who engaged in his expedition as his guides and protectors. His baggage was plundered, and at first pillaged repeatedly during his journey from Sedsseo to Mocoa, by the chief of the former village. Being thus deprived of all that was necessary for him to continue his route, Gerard sent back his interpreter to Sierra Leone for a fresh supply. On his way back to rejoin his master, he learned at the village of Ne Jugan that he had been drowned by the Koos, who had concluded him from Woula to Mailawy, and that his body was found in the River Jora, which flows on the frontiers of Soudoro. According to Ali's account, the body when found was quite naked—the natives had behind his back, and a piece of wood, with a large stone attached, was fastened to his waist. All tried to recover his instruments but could not do so. The provisions he had with him were taken by the negroes, and he himself beaten, bound, and kept as a slave. Gerard had formed the project of traversing Africa from Sierra Leone to Algiers, passing through Timbuctoo,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Brewery Burned—Break Up in the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—The brewery of C. Pfiffinger, corner of Seventeenth and Hamilton streets, was burned this morning. A large quantity of beer and malt was destroyed. Loss estimated at $20,000; insured for $8 000.

Ice in the Delaware began to break up and blown to the Jersey shore. Eighty vessels anchored at New Castle will be up to-morrow.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, February 10.—The statement recently telegraphed from New York intimating that there was a diminished income from customs collected by the Custom House officers to cross at Detroit, is entirely and positively contradicted. There is no interruption whatever in the passage of trains over the bridge, and no examination of the baggage of the passengers since the completion of the third rail on the Great Western. In making the change the same on the connecting line as on the cars are required to change their present condition. I hope the previous question will be sustained, and now move it.

Mr. BANKS—In the statement I made, Mr. Speaker, I had no allusion to any negotiations with the President. I am the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens, knows more of my opinions than I do, and will yield to his policy much sooner than I do.

The measures which we propose, and one of which is now before the House, depend for their efficacy, in being enacted by two-thirds of the House against the executive branch of the Government. My belief is we cannot carry on the Government in that way; there must be such laws with which the executive will co-operate in order to make these measures effective. I, as we, representatives of the people, have agreed to what laws are necessary to secure the peace of the country, and to maintain the due existence of the Government, and after the people have established in those States which the President refuses to co operate, it is our duty to the country to drop this question of reconstruction, and to proceed to consider every other question for the purpose of the President himself. We can, before this session closes, come to such conclusion as will compel the President to co-operate in our action, or as will justify us in adopting other measures if he refuses. I have no negotiations with the President, nor do I know his opinions; and in the vote which I shall give on the question, I shall be governed by no gentleman from Pennsylvania nor any other person has the right to assume that I accept the President's policy in the slightest degree. I hope for a change in his position, and think that it is to that end we are both trying for.

After considerable debate the vote was taken, and the House refused to second the demand for the previous question by 61 against 58. The result of the vote is to still leave the question open for discussion.

Mr. BANKS signified that he was not prepared to speak further to day, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS'S reconstruction bill was considered.

Mr. BANKS spoke in opposition.

Mr. ASHLEY called up the veto of the Nebraska bill, which was read. The bill was passed over the veto by a vote of 120 to 41, and was proclaimed a law by the Speaker.

The House resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill.

Mr. RAYMOND suggested a reference to a select committee, which would quite a spirited discussion, but the proposition was not made formally and came to nothing.

Mr. NIBLACK spoke against the bill.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, announced the death of Mr. Grider, which occurred during the recess.

The House, in respect adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Death of United States Consul Little at Panama—Minister Burton's Troubles in Bogota Unsettled—The Crops—Priests Expelled from Costa Rica, &c.

NEW YORK, February 10.—The Ocean Queen brought $76,000 in treasure.

Wm. B. Little, United States Consul at Panama, is dead.

Advices from Bogota state that the American Minister, Mr. Burton, has made no settlement of his difficulty with the Executive, and was about to leave the Capital for the coast, to wait instructions from his Government. He complains of lack of courtesy to himself and other foreign ministers, by Mosquera, and evidently appears to have the best of the dispute.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENS'S re

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

The clause inserted by the Senate in the Tariff bill, allowing the Pacific Railroad to buy foreign iron free of duty, has brought a protest from the American T rail manufacturers. A committee consisting of A. CARNAGIE, JOHN SCOTT, D. J. MORRILL, J. REEVES, E. TOWNSEND and others, have appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means, representing American rolling mills, with a capital of over $50,000,000, which last year turned out 4,200 miles of rails, worth $35,000,000, and whose present capacity is 700 miles per annum, or a business of over $80,000,000. Last year rails were imported at New York costing $6,000,000. The free trade clause of the Senate is a heavy blow aimed at the American manufacturers, and will probably be stricken out.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in speaking of President's new plan, betrays the anxiety of the Southern feeling more plainly than on any previous occasion. Referring to second section, it says, the terms "do not embrace the Confederate debt, and do not bind our faith, as the Confederacy was neither an insurrection nor a rebellion," and throws out the idea that because the section proceeds on that ground it was, it is "offensive," and "honorable men" cannot "recognize it as applicable" to the South. It is clear that the *Enquirer* has no notion of repudiating the rebel debt, wherein, it is equally clear, it speaks for a considerable portion of the Southern people.

A petition sent to the President by forty Democrats, asking for the pardon of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE and permission for him to return to this country, with the nomination by the Democrats of Kentucky of that distinguished counselor for Governor of the State, are two significant political items, going to show what are the designs of the rebels and the means they seek to make of the President in executing them. It would be difficult to find a man more guilty than BRECKENRIDGE and it is precisely for the part he took that the Democratic party would confer upon him the highest honors of the State. Not only does the movement betray a feeling dangerous to the Union but an audacity equal to anything connected with the rebellion itself; and it should be regarded as one of the things that sharply instruct Congress in its duty.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PUBLIC MEETING.

Our business community have seldom been invited to attend a meeting of greater importance than that to be held at the Board of Trade Rooms Wednesday evening. Of the importance to Pittsburgh of the Connellsville Road—and of the importance of the legislation asked for—there is no doubt. No one will question either; and we think we do not mistake when we say, that not only all Pittsburgh, but the people of Western Pennsylvania, in a body, earnestly desire the passage of the bill pending in the Legislature; and that they will not only regret but will resent, as best they may, its defeat. With them it is a matter of long suffering—of denied rights—of great wrong—and deep injury, inflicted upon them through the influence which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company exerts over the legislation of the State. We will not specify what the popular relief is as to the character of that influence. It is enough to know that legislation which it opposes generally fails; but in this instance it is proposed that the result shall be different. This being a question between the people of the State and the Monopoly, it is now proposed that, for once at least, the people shall reinforce their representatives by sending a large committee to the capital, backed by an expression of public opinion which should be potential.

This, we understand, will be the object and business of the meeting Wednesday evening. Of the merits of the cause we propose to say not a word. Not a man, woman or child is ignorant as to what it is; and we have simply to add, that we hope that our business community will attend the meeting in a body—every man determined that right shall prevail, even if Harrisburg.

WASHINGTON AND WALL STREET LIFE.

If it be true, as has been intimated, that there is some sort of mysterious correspondence between politics in Washington and finances in New York, it is a truth not at all gratifying or cheering to the spirit of patriotism. That the course of political events affects the financial affairs of the country is, of course, well enough understood, for it is unavoidable. And it is also plain enough that legislation affects business and pecuniary interests. But we allude to is something different from both these. It is, that legislation is proposed, forwarded, delayed, modified, reported, by some members of Congress, in relation to certain interests, with "no object beyond the creation of a temporary excitement in the Gold Room or on the Stock Exchange."

We repeat it, that if this be true, it is a matter which cannot be contemplated without alarm, nor spoken of in the language of condemnation, by any one who estimates aright the credit or the interest of the country. We can easily conceive even so few as two or three members of Congress, if so void of probity and honor as to desire it, enter effectively into collusion with stock speculators for such selfish and dishonest ends. And we can readily know, from the peculiar sensitiveness of all business sympathies with the gold and stock markets, such a collusion might and would affect pecuniary interests all over the country. The effect of this would be, of course, correspondent with the design—to bring money into the pockets of parties concerned in the dishonest proceedings, at the expense and damage of others. In other words, to depict the question fully, it is making a position of trust and honor in Congress the means of carrying on a system of frauds and robbery upon the business community.

Such a practice be going on, and the New York *Commercial* says there is no room to doubt it, the credit of Congress and the fires of that body, that no time should be lost, and no effort spared, in rectifying it, utterly banishing so disgraceful and ominous a thing. Individuals of whatever party, who would prostitute the influence their high position to such selfish and dishonest ends, should be subjected to the shame and the contempt of the high-minded gentlemen with whom they are in daily associates, and whose very reckless-ness expose to the danger of reproach. Such a practice, persisted in, would not only lay the business interests of the country to the danger of wanton and selfish interference through that channel, but would also render legislative proceedings and deliberations entirely ambiguous as to their design and bearing, and deprive the legislative bodies of the respect which has been so long awarded to them. So that the practice, as alleged to exist, is not only fraudulent in its design on business interests, but is also, in its tendency, calculated to destroy all confidence in political movements, even in those of a formal and functional character.

We do not suppose, and cannot believe, that the sympathy and communication between Government affairs in Washington and financial affairs in New York, so far as they are personal and concerted, embrace more than a small "ring" of persons, whether connected with the Government or not. Still, for the pecuniary profit of the country, and for the good name of civil government, we hope this suspected furtive and injurious correspondence between the Halls of the Capitol and the speculating stock-rooms in New York city will be suspended. The times are too critical and the national interests too much united to all departments of the Government too weighty, to admit of Government agencies or functions being employed in producing sensation in the gold room or stock exchange, for the mere benefit of greedy and unscrupulous speculators.

The N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, an able free trade organization, has issued a memorial against the tariff bill, and in action in the House of Representatives. The memorial sets forth, that the bill, "to provide increased revenue from imports," the bill will seriously injure the import trade, and will lessen the gold revenue of the Government at a time when its need of gold is greater than ever." The memorialists do not seem to apprehend that the wants of the Government are about four hundred millions annually. To keep up "the gold revenues," to the amount to but a moiety of the whole needed, the memorialists would forbid "the import" trade and thus destroy home manufactures, which mainly supply the Treasury and enable it to maintain the National credit. When would the "gold revenues" pay off the National Debt—or how could the interest be paid with them? There is a "happy medium" at which the friends of protection wisely aim. But the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce is for a policy which can be likened only to that of the old lady who insisted on killing the fowl which afforded her a princely support.

INTERESTING PHASE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

The remarks of THADDEUS STEVENS in the House of Representatives, on Friday, were—as no doubt they were intended to be—significant. He distinctly intimated that "both sides of the opposition," Republicans as well as Democrats, had modified their views and approached to an agreement with the President, "and that all" the (President's) arguments "have caused many gentlemen to believe his is the true plan." And he added: "I am unable to learn to what extent that has prevailed, but, after the previous question shall have been voted upon, I shall be better satisfied as to whether it is worth while to proceed further in any attempt by Congress to resist the power of the President, or whether it is our duty, like humble Christians, to submit to the power that has conquered us and allowed the Southern people to remain in their present condition."

Mr. STEVENS then moved the previous question, but it did not prevail, it failing by a vote of sixty-one ayes to ninety-eight nays.

Before the vote was taken, however, General BANKS spoke in language not less studied than Mr. STEVENS, repudiating the imputation of having consulted the President, but declaring that it would be impossible to carry on the Government in the present way; that if after "the representatives of the people had agreed what "laws were necessary to secure the peace "of the country and maintain the "existence of the Government, and after "the people have sustained us in those "laws, the President refuses his co-operation, it is our duty to the country to drop "this question of reconstruction and to "proceed to the consideration of the position and purposes of the President himself. We can, before this session closes, "come to such a conclusion as will compel "the President to sustain us in our action, "or as will justify us in adopting another "course if he refuses. I have no negotiations with the President, nor do I know "his opinions, and, in the vote which I "shall give on the question, neither the "gentleman from Pennsylvania, nor any "other man, has a right to assume that I "accept the President's policy in the "slightest degree. I hope for a change of "his position, and think that it is not impossible, and is worth trying for."

On Saturday the debate was resumed, when General BANKS spoke for an hour, concluding by submitting a plan, the main feature of which is the appointment of Commissioners to inaugurate new State Governments in the South. The details are not given, but the inference is that General BANKS thinks that the co-operation of the President "is not impossible." The attitude of the question just at present is one of exceeding interest—one phase of it being that Mr. STEVENS failing as leader, General BANKS comes conspicuously forward in that capacity. Although the vote on the main question, that is, on Mr. STEVENS's last plan remanding the Southern States to a military supervision, has not been taken, the vote in the House, on Friday, refusing to order the previous question, plainly indicates—as Mr. STEVENS declared—that it will fail; and probably with it, the prospect of decisive action at the present session; although, it is said, hopes have been revived that the approval of Congress, the Executive and the Southern Governors, may yet be obtained for some other, if not the plan of General BANKS.

BLOODTHIRSTY PARTIZANSHIP.

It is not often that remorse solzes a person for *not* having done a wrong; or that he heaps reproaches on his own head or regrets the misfortune of his lot, because he did not kill, slay or exterminate the objects of his dislike when he had the opportunity and the power. Yet we have an instance of this sort of self-reproach, in a political partizan, who expresses his ravings through the New York *Day Book*, a violent journal of the Democratic lines. With an appreciative remembrance of the riots, church burning and violence, that took place in the interests of slavery some thirty years ago in New York, the editor of that party journal is next to inconsolable because the disorders, that all good men regretted at that day, had not extended to the massacre, or at least the banishment of all the people who were then opposed to slavery. The rioting and violence of those times, deemed by courts, as well as private individuals, criminal, the editor of this party paper attributes to nothing worse than "healthy instincts." The abolition of slavery he deems a capital offense, and probably approves the "healthful instinct" that inflicted the penalty on MR. LINCOLN for his agency in the great abolition act. The following are some of the regrets of the *Day Book*:

"When they first appeared in our midst, the natural instincts of the masses were so outraged that they rose up everywhere in the North, and, for the time, beat them with rotten eggs, and, had they not been restrained by the 'educated classes,' the people would have summarily settled the whole affair, driven them from American soil. What actually that they were prevented from doing was, in the main, but the feeling of the people had been permitted to act, and Garrison and some hundreds or so of his followers had been massacred, this terrible manifestation of justice might have saved, and most probably would have saved, half or three quarters of a million then sacrificed to the beastly idol of Mongrelism. They truly forfeited their lives when they proclaimed 'abolition slavery;' and, a few years hence, there will not be one man or woman in these States that will deny the perfect truth of this assertion."

"The state of society that would be introduced, were such sentiments in the ascendency, it is not difficult to conceive of. The days of horror, when DANTON and ROBESPIERRE were spilling the blood of thousands, were the holiday times of principles like those set forth in the above extract. And one would think that the writer did not altogether despair of seeing the recurrence of such days in his own country and times. If there were not better, more enlightened and manly influences than his own, wielded by the press in this country, his hopes would not be entirely groundless. There is a lawless spirit abroad which requires no such apology or stimulus as the malignant spirit of the above article supplies. And yet, there is a conservative moral tone in the public mind that restrains by its powers such destructive dispositions, and, when all shame is extinct, and conscience has no power, restrains them also by the fear of judicial punishment. But it is well for the law-abiding and peaceful people to know what savage tempers are cherished in party warfare by some of their opponents. For this purpose we have given the above extract.

PENNSYLVANIA'S THREE GREAT STAPLES.

The recent report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade shows a gratifying increase in the production of the three great staples of Pennsylvania—coal, petroleum and iron. From the statistics in possession of the Board, it appears that the product of coal in the State, in 1865, is estimated at 16,000,000 tons, an increase of two millions tons over the product of 1865, and of nearly four millions tons over the product of 1864. While this estimate shows a flattering increase in this product, it is evidently far below the mark. The report only allows a production in 1866 of 1,500,000 tons of bituminous coal, which is probably but a small part of the product of that class of coal. The amount of bituminous coal received in Pittsburgh alone, through the Monongahela slack water, during 1866, was 1,704,212 tons, or two hundred thousand tons more than the amount allowed in the Philadelphia Board of Trade estimate to have been mined in the whole State. To this should be added the receipts at this city of bituminous coal by four railroads amounting to upwards of four hundred thousand tons. These figures would give a bituminous product, received in this market alone, of more than 2,100,000 tons. Then there is a large amount of the product of the Westmoreland county mines that finds a market in the East, of which we have no account, as well as that which is mined here by our manufacturers of which no account is kept. It is safe to say that the bituminous product is several times the amount estimated by the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The value of our coal product, by the *Philadelphia* report, at the markets is first delivery was at least $80,000,000. The report says the quantity of petroleum produced in 1866 is estimate at nearly 50,000,000 of gallons, valued at $47,216,379. The product of pig iron was 646,258 tons, an increase of nearly 100,000 tons over 1865, valued at $31,020,864. The aggregate value of coal, petroleum, and pig iron was $158,237,243. We have no means of verifying these figures relating to petroleum and iron, but if they are not more correct than the coal figures they are not of much value.

Commenting on these figures the Philadelphia *Press* alludes to the insufficiency of inland transportation facilities, and furnishes an argument in behalf of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway and other unfinished and contemplated lines. It says:

"These resources, which in the present industrial development of the country may almost be considered peculiar to our State are of immense value. Our coal product is worth as much as the gold product of the Pacific states, and our pig iron and petroleum yields yearly a richer revenue than was ever obtained from the famous silver mines of Mexico and Peru. It is important that as far as possible, the advantages which these staples furnish as a basis for manufactures and commerce should be freely enjoyed by the citizens of our State. But it appears, by the complaints of the Board of Trade, that a refusal of proper facilities and the existing freight charges tend to divert petroleum from its natural outlets at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to New York and Cleveland, to such an extent that the two latter points now refine and ship a larger number of barrels than the two leading cities of Pennsylvania. The importance of this subject is increased by the beneficial effect exercised by the petroleum trade of Philadelphia upon our foreign commerce. While it "swelled the exports of this port from $12,584,152, in 1865, to $17,018,501, in 1866, the imports have increased in fully equal ratio: from $5,845,755 in 1865 to $4,015,489 in 1866; many articles of which imports—among them returm freights of soda ash in great quantities, and other heavy goods—can be traced back over the same roads which took to market the outward-bound freight." Petroleum affords a great basis for foreign commerce, a large demand having sprung up in nearly every civilized country, and it is to be deeply regretted that undue influences exerted by the railway companies belonging to or traversing the State should deprive our leading cities of their fair share of this important traffic. The Board of Trade contend that the "readiness with which shipping has responded to this offered freight demands rates that cheapen inland transportation is the only necessary precedent condition of a renewed activity in export trade." If this be a sound conclusion, our commercial prospects are dependent chiefly upon the policy of our railway lines; and it will be necessary to secure a reduction of their freight tariffs before they can be made to answer fully the business purposes which our citizens had in view in assisting in their construction."

PRESIDENTIAL SURRENDER.

It has been the constant song—or oath—of Mr. JOHNSON, that having early brought forward his policy of reconstruction, come what would, he would sink or swim with it; and furthermore, that so long as certain States were not represented, Congress had no right to legislate in regard to them, and any such attempt on its part was a violation of the Constitution, which he would defend at all hazards.

While swinging around the circle before the people, or sitting in angry obstinacy in the White House, this has been his constant talk. Within the last ten days, however, Mr. JOHNSON has "gone back" on all this—surrendered his original plan, by bringing forward another; and by causing it to be presented in the Senate, conceded the right of Congress, over which certain States are unrepresented, to act in the premises. This is the effect of Senator DIXON'S proposition in behalf of the President last week. It covers the entire ground claimed by the Republicans in Congress, and whatever advantage or strength was thought to be attached to the President's single policy, and his constant objection to the regularity of Congress, nothing remains of it now.

The part taken by the Southern Governors and the prominent Southerners, with the President in this new movement, fully commits them; and if there is any consistency in them we may safely count on having heard the last of the clamor for "my policy" as the only one to be thought of, and against Congress as a "usurping body" worthy only to be "kicked out," because it claimed the right to legislate while certain States were yet unrepresented. For this much Mr. JOHNSON and his allies are to be thanked.

It is quite broadly intimated that the statement made by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that the ASHLEY Impeachment resolution was intended to include Gen. GRANT, and that it was prompted by Gen. BUTLER—a statement which MR. ASHLEY denied on the floor of the House—was furnished by his colleague, Mr. BINGHAM. "MACK," the correspondent, was asked by ASHLEY to give his authority. This he refused to do, in a letter of which the following is a "salty" specimen:

"The story is not a new one. It was heard by others and by myself before it appeared in the *Commercial*. Mr. Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, heard it but didn't publish it. Perhaps the authority was the same. I intended and understand him to be willing to give it to you. "I am convinced that the effect, as it will be related by me, was exaggerated, but I shall gladly do penance in another letter for the easy credulity which lent a believing ear and a recording pen to the story of a Congressman."

PERSONS in different parts of the country are constantly asking for copies of the Great Seal of the State, to preserve as a curiosity, but Governor GEARY has directed it not to be given hereafter, on the ground that it may be improperly used.

Costly Churches.

High priced churches are in fashion just now The New England (Congregational) Church at Chicago has just been completed, at a cost of $100,000, including the lot. In Dr. Chapin's new church, at New York, the highest price paid for a seat, or rather the highest premium, was two thousand dollars. The ordinary seats in the galleries sold for a premium of five hundred dollars, and a ground seat at from seventy-five to one hundred dollars a year. When strangers (men) come to church, they are seated on an omnibus like bench along the wall, where they must be content. If you take a seat because no one else comes in who seems to own it, perhaps, just before sermon time, a rector comes to you and asks you, "Were you seated by an usher?" You answer "no," and are politely requested to rise, which, of course, you do. Norms likes to be obliged to ask a sexton for a seat every Sunday in the year, and no one feels as though they ought. It is a fact which will be characterized as men view it, that the great mass of the people of this country, especially in cities, find it impossible to attend church. Costly churches have been erected, but is it not time that there should be an open door and perfect equality in Christianity?

WHY DIDN'T HE KEEP IT?—Ex-Detective Baker testified before the Impeachment Committee to having once been in possession of the letter purporting to have been written by Andrew Johnson during the early part of the war to Jefferson Davis, offering to join the rebellion on certain terms. Doubting the authenticity of this document, he took it to the President's private secretary, who declared that the signature was unquestionably genuine. He further states that the letter aforesaid is not now in his possession, but he presumed it can be reached.

CARS are to be run on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad from New York to Cincinnati without a change. From thence to St. Louis unbroken trains are run. During the present month the Consolidated Freight Line from New York to St. Louis, in connection with the N. Y. & E. R. R., and the O. & M., will be in full operation, cars running through; a distance of twelve hundred miles, without breaking bulk.

WASHINGTON letters say that now that the President's friends are being rejected by scores, he is disposed to listen to members of Congress, and several men of decidedly radical sentiments have been appointed to fill the vacancies caused by rejections.

FIRE IN CLEVELAND.—The oil refinery of HALDE, DOHERTY & Co., in Cleveland, was burned on Friday last. Loss $15,000 to $20,000, and no insurance.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.—The *Union Presbyterian* is the title of a new religious weekly in Cincinnati, of which two numbers have been published. Its conductors are the Rev. Wm Davidson, D. D., Rev. David MacDill, Rev. W. C. McCune, and Rev. J. A. P. McGaw. Its aims to be true and loyal to the interests of Christianity in general, and of the United Presbyterian Church in particular. It will "advocate the duty of seeking the ecclesiastical union of the whole body of the faithful living in the same country, whenever and wherever it can be attained in accordance with the Word of God; and it will urge, as a present duty, the union of the various members of the Presbyterian family in this land, now so nearly one in faith, worship and discipline, whenever it can be attained without the sacrifice of any Scriptural principle."

HAIRLESS HEADS.—The New York *Gazette* says: For a number of years many of the leaders of European society, and the most elegant men in Paris have been prematurely bald. To such an extent is this true that baldness in the French capital has grown to be regarded as an evidence of distinction, and has at last come to be a personal aid to the establishment of a man of fashion. For some months New York, which follows Paris in many things, has caught the infection, and hairless heads, instead of being considered like defective eyes, disproportioned noses, crooked limbs or round shoulders, have suddenly come in favor. In fact, to employ a Wall street expression, they may be fairly quoted at a premium.

FASHIONABLE EVENT.—An event is to come off about the middle of February, which promises to create a great sensation in the fashionable world. It is intended to give a grand ball at the house of a wealthy citizen on Fifth Avenue, at which the "German" is to be danced, in costumes marking various epochs from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries. Orders have, we understand, been sent to Paris for some of the costumes. About fifteen hundred invitations will be issued.

SCULPTORS' MARBLE AT HOME.—The Boston *Journal* says that the object which has induced our artists to go abroad is the superiority of the foreign marble. In the Western part of Massachusetts a quarry of marble has recently been opened which for whiteness and quality is said to be unsurpassed. Workmen in its vicinity speak of it as quite equal to foreign marble for purposes of sculpture.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The majority and minority report of the Massachusetts Legislature to inquire into the expediency of special legislation for the reduction of the hours of labor, taken ground against the enactment of anylaw in relation to adults.

At the new abattoir at Communipaw, N. J., in a single week are slaughtered about 8,000 hogs, 2,000 sheep, and 1,500 head of cattle. The yard will hold 20,000 hogs, 15,000 sheep, and 6,000 head of cattle.

According to a Paris letter the dimensions of the Exhibition are daily expanding. A new big hall has just been opened, in which a full collection of arms of all times and nations will be exhibited. Strauss, the renowned leader of public concerts, has leased from the Government the old Industrial Palace for the time of the Exhibition, for 1,200,000 francs. He intends to give there monster concerts, and has engaged as leaders Berlioz, Gounod and Pasdeloupe, all stars on the musical horizon. Rossini was requested to hand to them the last High Mass he has composed, for performance at these concerts, and a rich honorary was offered to him. But the Maestro, who is possessed of several millions himself, rejected all negotiations, for the reason that the place was unfit for the performance of a Mass, and the orchestra by far too numerous for his composition.

The Paris *La Patrie* joins its voice to that of the European journals in condemning the Atlantic Cable as an international nuisance. It says: "Thus far the cable has only served to confuse American news, and to promote the interest of the richest class of speculators."

Charles H. Thompson, Esq., an American gentleman residing in Paris, has pledged himself to contribute ten thousand francs ($2,000) annually for the education of young men in Italy. Mr. J. H. Burch, of Chicago, gives two thousand five hundred francs for the same object. These contributions go to the support of a number of young Italians who are preparing themselves for the work of evangelizing their country men.

In Cincinnati the gas question is the exciting question of the day. The city now having the right to purchase the works, many of the citizens are in favor of doing so, while another party desires to make the best attainable terms with the present gas company. A committee of the City Council is conferring with the company to see how much reduction can be obtained. They are now paying $3 30 per 1,000 feet, and it is supposed the gas company can be induced to take a new contract at $2.

Quite an excitement was caused on Wednesday evening last during the performance of the "Christian Martyrs," at Barnum's Museum, New York. The wild animals, soldiers and auxiliaries had just left the stage, when a dull, heavy sound was heard, followed by a crash. The audience, believing that some of the wild animals had broken loose, made a rush for the doors, jumping over seats, benches and railings. Several persons were bruised more or less. Quiet was not restored until the actors returned upon the stage. The noise was occasioned by the breaking of a rope, to which was attached a heavy piece of wood. None of the animals escaped from their cages, and the excitement was wholly causeless.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* tells a story of some negro prisoners arraigned in court for various crimes. One of them was ordered to stand forward while the indictment was read, but he resisted and said: "Look yea, Boss, I ain't de boy what tuk de mule—I'm de boy dat tief de gun." His story was ingenious at least and showed the pride of the soldier, who felt sure that stealing a gun was no such miserable offence as the stealing of a mule. Another, between the smiles at the long delay of justice in his particular instance, said to an officer: "Look yer, Boss, you keep me yer two days a'ready; why not gib me a hundred lash at once, and let me go?"

The Richmond papers announce that the first stand of the season were exhibited in that city on Monday.

New Yorkers, who have been lecturing in the country, say lecturing has not been as popular for several years, particularly in the West.

It is stated that the new comic weekly, to which we have before referred, will be issued about the first of May, under the name of *The Man of the World*.

A crinoline manufacturer in Saxony has made, during the last ten years, no less than 86,784,000 hoop skirt springs, or enough to go around the world thirteen times and a half.

The largest anchor in the world has been completed for the Great Eastern at Wolverhampton, England. Its weight is eight tons, exclusive of the stock; length of wood stock, nineteen feet six inches; tread of arms, seven feet four inches. The anchor has been proved and found to stand the strain of one hundred tons.

An elderly gentleman, who is troubled with lameness, was assisted into his sleigh at one of the horse railroad stations in Boston, a day or two since, by a couple of young men, who, under cover of this act of seeming kindness, relieved his pocket of the sum of $3.

The usual dullness of Athens, Georgia, was enlivened the other day by a woman whipping her husband through the streets with a large hickory.

The street cleaning contract for New York city was let at $500,000 and re-sold for $550,000. There is some inquiry just now as to who shared the other $50,000.

A game cock and a hawk had a fight at Ashaway, Rhode Island, when Chanticleer came off the victor after a bloody struggle of ten minutes, the hawk giving no more combat, and refusing to renew the attempt.

A New York paper says: "We are authorized to state that a cartel has been received from Mr. Staunton, as representative of the English chess players, wherein the entire strength of the United States, without any exception, is invited to contest a match for 500 sovereigns, to be played on the pendium of the Atlantic cable. This startling proposition is, as we understand, under advisement among our principal amateurs."

A New Britain (Conn.,) woman got terribly mad with her husband the other day, and to spite him, rushed out of doors and sat in a snow bank, till she was nearly frozen. She then started for the house, but on return to the house, until the drowsiness began to come over her from the effects of the cold, when he succeeded in removing her and thawing her out.

A Paris letter in the London *Telegraph* contains information interesting to Americans who propose to visit the Exhibition. Rooms are getting near Exhibition Square and of the City Council is conferring with the company to see how much reduction can be obtained. They are now paying $3 30 per 1,000 feet, and it is supposed the gas company can be induced to take a new contract at $2.

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—Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, is announced from Washington to be an invalid, and it is said may probably never again be able to attend to his professional duties. The Department is now managed by Professor Hilyard. Professor Bache is a Philadelphian, and his many friends there deeply regret his continued and hopeless illness.

—A Paris letter says: The Emperor enjoys again excellent health. If he continues so there is not the least apprehension that he may live long enough to see the Prince Imperial of age and entitled to ascend the throne without the interregnum of a Regency. As much as the French admire the Empress for her charitable disposition and the manly intrepidity she has displayed during the cholera and on many other occasions, there are not many who would like to see her at the helm of the statesnip. She is too much of a bigot, would soon be under the influence of the clergy, and be swayed by hierarchical instead of liberal principles.

—Mr. N. P Willis's famous country seat on the Hudson came about in this way: "It was a portion of the farm of Nathaniel Sands, a lovely, kindly, gentle old man, whose sweet, persuasive words from the high seat of the Quaker meeting have won many hearts to the peaceful faith he had espoused. He decided to sell the tract to Willis, naming some very moderate sum of money as its price, because, Nathaniel, it is only an idle wild' 'I will take it,' said Willis, and it shall be called Idle Wild.' "

—Mr. Seth Hunt, of New York, is building an immense shawl factory at Burlington, Vt. It will cost half a million. Mr. Howard, the hotel millionaire, is building in the same place a very fine business block.

—The Fred Karl mentioned by the Atlantic Cable as a candidate for the North German Parliament is probably Prince Frederick Charles, the famous general of the late war and the second son of the King. The spectacle of a Prince of the blood royal asking the suffrage of the people suggests the tendency of European governments towards republicanism. Count Bismarck is also a candidate, and they will of course be elected.

—Miss Kellogg visits Europe this coming spring—unprofessionally, however.

—M. Nicollides, a Greek, has published in Paris a work in which he undertakes to prove that all the editors have been wrong in the "venue" of some of the most important scenes in the "Iliad."

—A statue of Horace Greeley will soon be on exhibition McKay & Co. have produced it by the new and curious process of photo-sculpture. The philosopher stands slightly bent forward, his hands at his breast, his pantaloons caught at the top of his boot leg, a bundle of papers under his arm, and what looks like all the *Tribune* exchanges obtruding from his pocket.

—The Sumners are the worshipped of society in Washington. At an elegant party lately she is described as wearing an elegant black corded silk dress, with Pompadour waist, and a heavy black lace mantle, and a golden wreath of antique mould, and half like a crown, curiously interwoven with her hair, helped to create an illusion "before which men instinctively rendered homage."

—Mr. Du Chaillu intends to visit the United States during the spring, and will leave London about the first of March.

—Mr. David Dudley Field, who went abroad last Fall to attend the Social Science Congress in England, has just returned. He was appointed a member of the Commission which is to meet at Paris on the 1st of September to compare results and prepare a final report to be laid before the next meeting of the Congress.

—Vallandigham wants for a candidate in 1868 a "tried" Democrat. He's the man. He was "tried"—for disloyalty.

—It is said that last Autumn, the Comtesse de C——, a fair and celebrated gambler, on being presented to the Pope, received from His Holiness a sharp reprimand on the subject of gambling. She solemnly promised Pius IX. that she would never sit at a gaming table, and kept her word till a few nights ago, when on being seen deeply engaged in *ecarte*, she was reminded of the pledge she had taken at the Vatican. "I have not broken my word," replied the fair countess, "do you not perceive that I am standing?"

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE TARIFF.

The Amendatory Tariff bill is still under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee, and will not be reported to the House before the end of this week. The Ways and Means Committee have resolved to adopt the recommendation of Commissioner Wells regarding the income tax, and will report in favor of a five per cent. tax on all incomes exceeding one thousand dollars.

THE RECONSTRUCTION QUESTION.

It appears to be conceded that the Reconstruction Committee's Southern Military Government bill is forever buried, and again are revived the hopes of those who favored a compromise measure, which, with some concessions from all sides, it is thought, may meet the approval of the Executive, Congress, and the Southern Governors, in the settlement of this question.

The only difficulty now in the way appears to be the disability section in the amendment to the Constitution, recommended by Congress. The promoters of the measure above alluded to are striving to bring about an agreement upon a modification of the disability section.

It is urged by those who ask the rejection of the disqualifying clause that Congress has ultimately the control of that matter, and can refuse to admit disloyal representatives from the Southern States. If any such plan is adopted by Congress, and therefore there is no necessity of demanding that the South shall become parties to the punishment of their own citizens, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution providing for such punishment.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

There is evidently no hope for the passage of a satisfactory bankrupt bill. The rejection of Republicans who took office from Andrew Johnson, on condition of betraying their party, is evidently the settled policy of the Senate. The dissatisfaction of the Democrats over Andrew Johnson's new amendments is no longer concealed, and contributes immensely to the strength of the Republicans. The unity of the officers of the regular army in favor of the bill for the military protection of the South is a strong argument to the same direction. All the elements that favor Executive tyranny and weaken its agents are summary additions to the Republican organization. The attack of the Secretary of State upon our Independent Consuls and consular agents, first exposed by the Diplomatic refugee of Minister Motley, and then made more revolting by the publication of Mr. Cricken's letter, is even worse than the manner in which that disappointed place-seeker stood out of restraining the follies and prescriptions of his accidental chief. Such is the political situation.

GENERAL GRANT ON THE SOUTH.

The General will present an elaborate statement of cases and facts, establishing the general ill-usage and insecurity for the life and property of Unionists, and showing the increasing state of anarchy, disorder and sedition which exists throughout the South. The facts which will be presented by Gen. Grant, as well as by the other Generals, are such as will warrant and demand immediate action by Congress. Gen. Sheridan has asked that martial law may be proclaimed in the limits of his command. Gen. Grant has, within a week, openly stated that if he could he would proclaim martial law in immediately, and no further authorized his conviction that it must be done immediately.

LOYAL CLAIMS.

The records of the War Department show that accounts to the amount of $12,000,000 have been filed under the act of 1864, providing for the payment of the claims of loyal persons for quartermasters and commissary supplies actually furnished to the army. One agent in Kentucky has sent in about $500,000 worth. The Quartermaster-General believes that many of the claims are forgeries, while others are greatly exaggerated, and to guard against impositions he recommends the passage of a bill providing for the appointment, by the President with the consent of the Senate, of a board of three commissioners, each State having been in rebellion, who are duly it shall be to examine all claims and report to the Treasury Department, for settlement, such as are found just. A bill embodying this idea will probably be reported by the Senate Military Committee.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of Fine Brandy, Imported and for sale by the Jas. Brady pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, for family and medicinal purposes. Also, the finest old rye Whiskey in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the parties' sale, and warranted.
McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter. For invalids, Imported and for sale by the Jas. Brady pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, for family and medicinal purposes. Also, the finest old rye Whiskey in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the parties' sale, and warranted.
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HEAR WHAT THE
REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION
TO THE
Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine
OF THE AGE.
"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely relieved by using COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was considered by them as one of long standing, and of a very kind of food, and on a severe would vomit almost immediately after eating. But when the severe attacks would come I would fast all night, and be utterly helpless. Some of these attacks would last for days together. I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry bread and tea. For about a year I was afraid to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the first dose I took of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away and flesh and strength returned, and ever since I have enjoyed health. I feel that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia.

Rev. ISAAC AIKEN.

Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Price: One Dollar per Bottle, Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

The Daily Commercial

THE CONSEQUENCE OF SKATES.

There is a little foot
That I know of somewhere,
I wish I were the toe,
Then I might feel it there.

There is a little hand
In which caresses linger;
And if I were Jack Frost,
I think I'd pinch a finger.

There is a music mouth,
Where crimson blushes mingle;
I wish I were the cup
To hide them into tingle.

There is a pair of eyes
Of shining with tresses golden:
I wish I were the veil
To be on ear beholden.

There is an angel face
With no angel nonsense;
I wish I were a snow storm,
To melt by flakes upon it.

There is a little heart
No heart throbs at each minute:
And I would give the world
To win it—only win it.

There is a little girl
Skates some others hereabout;
And if I were her skates,
I never should wear out.

DELSTHORPE SANDS.

Ah! it's a nice thing to be the belle of a village; to walk down the street with a t, independent air, and feignedly un- cious that all the marriageable girls looking out with envy, and all the his with love; tripping along towards shore, pretending not to see Fred. Wil- the young farmer, as he half reins in stout cob to bow as he passes, and to the by the retiring waves for an hour on ard firm sand, with a little coquet- soup plate straw hat upon the top of wanton tresses, floated down and covering a charming little figure— golden hair being a very chain drag- some poor heart at its end."

t a bad soliloquy that for an old bach- of five and forty down by the seaside he benefit of his health and to get his en wind mended. I had just turned of my lodgings, and, was following in wake of the fair craft, Amy Ellis— n at Rome we must do as the Romans nd being in a fishing village full of ibilous farmers, I of course felt it in- bent upon me to talk sea slang, which urse I did very badly and out of place s soon down upon the sands amongst gle, Cog fish and skate eggs, star fish jelly fish, and the stranded eggs of y a shipwrecked cockle.

ing naturally of a sociable turn of I, and having plenty of idle time on hands, I had pretty well made myself en the neighbourhood from the length and breadth of the village. Having made the acquaintance all amongst the "smo hills;" red eels in the dykes with that one; mews as they floated lazily overhead; shining, boating, fishing, market- learned to appreciate the fashion basnis, pigs, turnips and potatoes, had raised loo of a night at nearly 9 hocks in the village. I had free ac- to the house of the Ellises, much to- ist of the young farmers, who ed binoculars at me till I asked two or them into my rooms, and over e cedar cigars laughed and Bom- Jealous fancies. They were good es with me directly, but not so among self. Little Amy Ellis and her blue eyes and ruddy brown hair, and apple of discord, and no one could whom the prize would belong. I heard in confidence several times that orm of a winner one Mr. Mark War- then Philip Franks; another week y Henderson would be the ruling rite, but only to be supplanted Fred. Wilson. Wilson, until ecture-wearied itself out in guessing Ellis's future husband. Now, being ather's senior by some years, I con- ed myself quite at liberty to laugh stant with the saucy little maiden, and n made up my mind that she was Mrs. Ellis affectionately called her, erry little hussy" without a thought intrusion in her pretty little head. was far more ready for a good romp rish bit of merriment than making speeches or listening to them. Fond fairies, artless as a child, and with owerful passion of a woman's nature bering in her breast, she was ready ugh and flirt with any of the youths gloved with her as a child, and if etry could be innocent, then decidedly litations were free from guile. But vas a very firebrand among the young olors of Delsthorpe, and did more hief in one night than Nothing did ding school would in a month, and my were, that it would have been a ding for the village if the little puss been cut out of it.

was not surprised upon reaching the e, to find that Fred Wilson had made cult, and crossing the sandbank, had hed their spot without my noticing, was now by her side, leading her gether, and I felt rather lonely thought of years slipped by, never to rn, buried hopes and fears; and look- ur coast sea at the pallid rising moon, I gone into a deep fit of musing, liv- he past over again, and wondering as e future, when my chain of thought broken by the heavy thud, thud, of Wilson's horse as he cantered up to

In a minute he pulled up at my side, I was about to have asked after Amy n I saw the last flutter of her ribbons the last wave of her hair as she sto- lightly through the gap in the sand-, called by the people of that place a ver." Something was evidently g, for Fred was looking at me very blue. He was a favorite of mine, for ed to set him down as a *beau ideal* of ill young Saxon farmer, and by way ering him up, I expressed a hope to my me, perhaps rather seriously, for it ld help to cheer me up, too.

ould see plainly enough what was the er, and I had to use a great deal of uasion before I could gain his consent, I gained my point, and an hour after- s we were chatting over the fire, king some capital Havana, which I brought with me, and drinking some ody and water, the essence of which never paid duty, and under the influ- of which Fred had become communi- tive. He was in love, and Amy was a flirt; he was half mad, he said, and ing would give him any satisfaction breaking the heads of Harry Hender- and a few others. But he would not ist; he would leave the place for good emigrate, that he would.

d so days and weeks rolled by, and w had almost reached the fullest, for I had made acquaintance with every even to the revenue men who prac- with the great gun in the shed; I the crew who manned the life boat; had been well instructed in all the and management; but now that inex- le fellow, called Conscience, whispered istress and the world's everyday du- and so I was laid to make my ar- arations for departure. Somehow or I had grown to be rather an impor- per on the place, and failing a bet- as looked up to as an oracle. I had chairman at the grand annual dinner n many ways had deference shown to weaker part of my nature, so that I ar very well have considered myself in ront rank of the *elite* of Delsthorpe, course of true love was running in its l channel, and the lads of the village merrily" one day as we strolled arm in and the wise women of Delsthorpe as much at fault as ever as to whom Ellis would marry. Fred Wilson merry and sad by turns, like the rest ere to-night. One day I'll see him on the next vowing vengeance against rivals and pursuing them all with ficial glances. I was as much in his dence as in that of his ensnarer, and reveled in prudent advice, bearing in rk out his own scheme upon the le. Ev rything good, to be thoroughly ed, must be worked for, striven for, but I'm quite appalled to find, in my ripe, bears no comparison with the , acrid, wooden fleshed pippin that necked off the old parson's tree, and wards secured by climbing over the and a wall; and I, the simple coun- Amy had "thrown herself" at her lers they would have called her a ard chit, and gone mad after Polly en, whose nose was as red as her ke, and whose limbs were as thick h and chappy. And they might have wor e than that, for when they arriv- years of discretion, and had got over romantic part of their married life, would have been as well able to ap- ate Polly's cooking as I was, for I ed with Mrs. Brown, and appreciate excellences of *the tidy little manager*, daughter. Poor Polly's nose would ave been noticed then, and as to the ger of her hands felt, any more than "*a beauty would be*, when it had grown iller than eye," as the moral cow- used to say.

ad only another day to spend at Dels- e, and felt rather reluctant to part the quiet village and the hospitable ds I had met with. I felt too, that id regret much the salt sea breeze h had given me back my health— pearls that the sea can produce, last day was a *fete day*—"Delsthorpe ding," a day annually looked forward the reunion of friends and relations. ably in by-gone days there may have Terpsichorean exercises carried on the greensward, but now the idea was but in name; the generality of met together enjoying themselves to effect their best with eating and drink- for which pastime the preparations ding the last few days had been assi- uous scale, the evident determination being to live well upon that day.

If they fasted afterwards. The par- in some of the farm houses mustered ery strongly, and it fell to my lot to be the same roof as Amy Ellis and l Wilson. Cross purposes were rife; ng was in the ascendant, and a dark l hovered over Fred's brow, growing ser as the evening wore on.

last, tired of the heated room, I made scape to enjoy an evening walk upon ands, and had hardly reached the in- ning band when I started as a heavy was laid upon my shoulder, and cond having muffled the footsteps of follower. I found, on turning, that it my young friend Wilson, and I could ge by the dusky twilight that he wore ing but a peasant's aspect. I knew complaint so well that I would not rt to it, but pulled out my cigar case, lighting up, we climbed to the sea bank and sat down in silence. It was a calm, close, heavy autumn night, thick clouds hung overhead, and the darkness was fast closing round. The sullen wash of the water upon the piles, and the constant, heavy roll of the waves upon the shingle added to the gloominess of the evening, while a sighing breeze which kept coming in puffs and dying away again, seemed to my shore going weather-wisdom to portend a storm. As the waves broke upon the shore their crests seemed, as it were, on fire, and the phosphorescent light were the appearance of the tail of some huge rocket rushing along the sands. Fred's thoughts were evidently with the party we had left, and he smoked on in a fierce while I watched the regular phe- nomenon before me. At length I broke the silence, and said, "Is not this very much like a storm coming on, Fred?" But before he could reply a rough voice at my elbow exclaimed, "Storm it is, sure as guns is guns; the glass has been going down ever since one o'clock, and what with this heavy tide and the blow that's coming on I reckon we shall have the bank pretty well shaved before morning."

Our informant was one of the revenue men, who, with his glass under his arm, had come up unobserved and given us the unasked benefit of his opinion on the weather. He touched his hat and walked on, and we could just see that he was busy- ing himself with striking the top spar of the signal mast, which stood on the high- est point of the sandbank.

"Tell you what," said Fred, "there's a rum one coming on, or else old Snodgers would never be letting down the flagstaff before he doesn't do that for a capfull of wind. It's odd, too, you were saying you would like to see one of our storms, and here it is coming the very night before you leave; for come it will, and that's certain. If old Snodger's says a storm is brewing, you may depend upon seeing the yeast come flying over the pine hills. By Jove! what a pull!" he continued, as a sudden gust nearly took off his cap.

"Well, really I should like to see one of the storms you described," said I; "not a shipwreck mind, and bodies washing ashore for days after, but a storm without injury to life or property; indeed there is something majestic in the warring of the elements; the rushing winds, the scudding clouds, the metal like blaze of heaven's artillery, and the vivid flashing of the arrowy lightning. There is something to my mind, intensely poetical in the majestic fury of the tempest."

"Very, very," said my companion drily; "very poetical, no doubt; but, as in this case, intensely damp; and if you will take my advice, you will come with me from amongst these pattering drops, and try to find a little more practical gazing; besides which, the wind was not sufficiently high to create the mountain-high waves, that would satisfy the desire I felt to see a storm on the sea-coast.

Sleep fell softly on my eyelids—one of the great blessings of the air that may be commended to the sleepless. The wind howling in the house lulled me to rest, and I was soon in the land of dreams, or rather in that sleep, sound repose, whose waking banishes the sleeping workings of the brain. I must have slept for some time, when a sudden noise that seemed to my waking senses like thunder, aroused me with a start, and I listened anxiously for a repetition of the sound. I looked to- ward my window, but everything seemed of pitchy blackness, and for a time the startled pulsation of my heart, with its heavy throb, throb, was all that I could hear, beyond the furious wind, which was now raging fearfully, making the house rock to its very foundation. Ever and anon there would be a lull, as when I first awoke, and then the casement would rattle and the blast shriek by. Suddenly a flash illumined my room for an instant, there was a pause for a second or two and then the loud boom, as of a gun, reverberated round the house. At first I took it for thunder, but my collecting thoughts told me it was a distress signal. I turned out of bed and hastily dressed, and on going to the win- dow I could see that there was a fire on shore. Directly after a vivid blue light shone out seaward, and by its glare I could discern some thick black mass in the dis- tance. It was plain enough to me that a vessel was on the sands, for they bore but an ill repute, and I had heard more than one tale of their fatality.

On descending the stairs, I found my land-lady up, and comforting herself with a cup of coffee, and from her I learned that the whole village was on the shore, for a large vessel had come on the sands. Re- sisting the old lady's persuasions to have a cup of coffee, I hurried on to the beach, which was blazing up and roar- ing beneath the violence of the wind, and lighting up the assembled crowd. Way on the vessel lay, all was intensely black, for the light did not pierce so far; but the foaming waves, as they rolled over and tumbled with fearful violence upon the beach, seemed to reflect the fiery beams in vivid flashes.

People were running to and fro, excited- ly giving orders, which in no one case did the mortar had been carried again and again, but the men could not get any communi- cation with their rope to the vessel, and if they could have done so, the advantage would have been very doubtful, as the sea had risen to a fearful height. Another flash, and a report from the vessel sent a thrill through the breasts of those who hurried to render aid; but we helpless, and a chill struck to my heart as I thought of the dire straits of my fellow creatures. An excited crowd on my left then took my attention, and I received the spot to find that the life boat had been brought down to its truck but could not be manned. Most men shrank from encountering such a sea, and those who would have dared were dragged back by wives and mothers, half frantic with fear. It was a scene never to be forgotten; the roar of the cruel waves was deafening; and there they threw up casks, spars or plank, only, as it were, to pounce upon it and drag it back within their angry clutches as they came racing in, chasing one another till they arched over and broke in cataracts upon the sands, drenching us with the spray. The wind came tearing by with redoubled fury, and as straw, faggot and driftwood were piled upon the fire, the sparks and flames rush- ed in a stream landward, and blazed up afresh upon the wild scene. On nearing the boat I saw Fred, earnestly talking to the men, and in reply to an inquiring look, an old man shouted in my ear, that half the crew were not fit to go from "the drink," and they wanted volunteers.

All at once a light form, with streaming hair, rushed up to Wilson and clung wild- ly to his arm, and as I stood by his side, Amy Ellis exclaimed, "But you will not go, Fred? Oh, tell me you will not go, Fred! Oh, tell me you will not be so mad! Oh, stop him," she appealed to the bystand- ing by, "do not let him go!" Then, turn- ing again to Fred, she continued, almost shrieking, for the wind swept away her words, "Oh, Fred, stay, stay, for my sake stay!"

But bitterness was in the heart of Fred Wilson, and with a cold gesture he loosened her hands from his arm, and pushing her from him, he said, "Let me go, Miss Ellis, I dreaded fighting, and it was only after repeated blows and ill-usage of various kinds that the pugilistic spirit was roused within my breast, which growled a defiance to my enemies, and drove away Jack Brown, our bully, who would fight, cer- tainly, with the bridge of his nose badly damaged. And on this memorable night surrounded by the excited crowd, and with Fred, Wilson appealing for volun- teers, I felt my heart flutter within my breast, and a nervous tremble about my knees—all the symptoms of cowardice.

Love of self, thoughts of home and friends whom I might see no more, the danger of the enterprise, the boiling surf, and the mighty billows chasing each other madly shoreward, all tended to increase the feeling; and then came a reaction; another gun made the blood tingle through my veins, and by the flash of another rocket I fancied I could see forms clinging to the rigging of the dark indistinct mass out on the sands.

I locked at Fred, as he stood at the boat's head with the blazing fire lighting up his noble countenance, as he frowned on the shrinking crowd before him, and then, with a muttered "God help me!" I was at his side, followed by a volley of cheers. The cheers broke forth again, for my ex- ample was followed, and two stout young fellows climbed after me. There was a squeeze of the hand from Fred, and then, in a whirl of excitement, I was in my place, with a strong ash blade in my hand, ready with my companions in the boat to battle with the cruel sea.

Rushing waters—choking spray—blind- ing surf—and the noise of a thousand cata- racts in one's ears, and we were launched amid the boiling cauldron and billows. A sharp, short struggle, and we were beaten back and the boat almost stove in by being dashed upon the beach. It was quickly upon the truck, and a hundred yards off, under the semi-shelter of a row of piles, we were again lanched, and this time with better success, backing water to the direction of our coxswain, and rising and falling like a cork, upon the mighty waves which seemed almost to curl over into the boat. As we receded from the shore my cowardly feelings fled, and I felt in a perfect frenzy, straining at my oar with nerves in a state of tension for the battle with the waters.

At last, after a tremendous struggle with winds and waves, we were under the lee of the stranded vessel, and then it was some time before we could communicate with her by a rope. Go close up, we dared not, for the waves made a clean sweep over her decks, and passengers and crew, about thirty in number, had now taken to the rigging, which sloped over towards us as the vessel lay upon her beam ends. At length we got ten of them on board, poor fellow, numbed with the cold, missing his hold of the rope, and with pale, agonized face, disappeared in the hissing waters. Another struggle with the breakers and our freight was landed. Brandy was hur- riedly partaken of, and soon we were again under the vessel's lee, returning this time with eleven fainting creatures who slid down the rope of communication. We landed them, and then, half exhausted we returned for the remainder of the crew, who were still hanging fast to the rigging.

The moon was just sullenly breaking, and arms were frantically waving as we neared the vessel, which lifted with each wave and then came down with a fearful crash. It was evident she must soon go to pieces, and we strained every nerve to new exertions in order to finish our task.

As we reached them the mast went by the board, and the crew, with the captain were plunging in the boiling surf. We were backing water towards the vessel, and consequently were going stern fore- most, and, unable to give our coxswain's warning cry, we pulled on through the wild the tangled mass of rigging close by us. Two men were clinging to a spar, and we reached them and took them off, one of them holding with a deadly grip on a mem- merged body, which we took in as well. The others had disappeared, and we were about rowing shorewards when a hand rose from the water and clutched my oar. Its owner was dragged in and then, with falling strength and flagging energies, blinded and almost fainting, we again tried to battle with the surf.

I remember little more, except seeing, after a quarter of an hour's hard rowing, the heads of the piles appear for a moment from amidst the seething waves, and then there was a crash and a heavy shock; the boat was capsized and we were struggling in the water. Thought seemed crushed within me; I knew it was a struggle for life and death, and I resigned myself to it, but don't recollect feeling any particular dread or fear. How long my struggle lasted I cannot tell, but it was ended by being dashed upon a pile; and I remember no more until I found myself lying upon the sand, surrounded by a throng of anxious faces, while by my side, pale and still, his face gashed across, lay Fred Wilson, our gallant coxswain.

Sobbing, weeping, and wringing both her hands, holding his head in her lap, knelt little Amy, and even in the half con- fused state in which I felt, I could not help something like a grim smile coming across my face at the sight before me, so perfect an exemplification was it of a woman's na- ture. Enough but willing hands were press- ing "sups" of brandy upon me, the effect of which was to try to make me rise, but only to sink back helpless, for I found I had a dislocated knee, and, in company with the [illegible]

The rest of our party, as I afterwards learned, were safe, but only Wilson in a sound condition, for bruised—in one in- stance maimed—and half drowned, they had been dragged ashore by the men assist- ing their return. I found myself in a few days more thought of than ever, and would gladly have dispensed with the thanks of those whom we had saved, for I only played a subordinate part in the rescue. How- ever, I had to receive thanks and deputa- tions, as I sat in semi-state in old Wilson's parlor.

For at their house I stayed, waiting for convalescence, and sharing with Fred in the ministration of little Amy. Poor Fred was nearly at death's door on one occasion, for the shock of his blow, the exposure, and the terrible cut he received, left him with a wild fever, from which he recovered but slowly. Amy—quiet, subdued, little, tearful-eyed Amy—came every day, and Fred seemed in no hurry to get well. I hobbled about with a crutch and stick, and one afternoon, when just waking from my after dinner doze, I heard subdued voices in the adjoining apartment of my half-waking state I cannot be sure of their import, but they sounded like "Never tease again, darling."

"Never, dear Fred, oh, never!"

And then followed something like a sob or a sigh, and a sound that put me in mind of lying, when a child, in a little white- covered cot, with a fair, sweet face bending over me, and a pair of soft lips part from mine to whisper, "God bless you!"

GEORGE MANSFIELD FENN.

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☞ AN AFFIDAVIT.—I, ISAAC L. DUSENBERRY, of No. 100 North Seventh street, Williamsburgh, New York, being duly sworn, so- lemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks, and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REM- EDY, I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health. JOSEPH FLEM- ING, Agent 84 Market street.

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BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

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Among which are the celebrated NATIONAL, TAL- ISMAN, TROPICand EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves.

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BOILERS,

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Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.

Witherow Douglass & Son,

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At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge,

Anchor Machine and Engine Works.

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DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO., MAN- UFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND OTHER ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds, General Jobbers, Complete Outfits for Oil Wells, Repairing Done Promptly. No. 84 PENN STREET, PITTS- BURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. apr3-tf

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ENTERPRISE

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

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Capital and Surplus.....$1,160,000.

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D. J. WOODSON, of Woodson, Means & Co.
A. D. BULLOCK, of A. D. Bullock & Co.
ALLEN G. GILLILAND, of Gilliland & Co.
CHARLES BULE, of Bule & Coleman.
L. A. HARRIS, Ex-Mayor of Cincinnati.
GOLDEN FOSDICK, of Fosdick & Co.
R. M. BISHOP, of R. M. Bishop & co.
A. H. BULLOCK, of A. D. Bullock & Co.
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The above company having established an Agency in this city would most respectfully solicit a share of your business. Will endeavor by liberal and prompt- ness combined by active business men. Policy holders have every assurance that their just settlement of losses.

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And General Agent Lake Shore Insurance Company, Office Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street. m w s

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NEW YORK.

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Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OUR LEGISLATIVE GUESTS.

Visit to the Western Penitentiary, Soldiers' Home, and Other Public Institutions—Speeches, Incidents, &c.

On Saturday morning at half past nine o'clock the City Councils assembled at the Mayor's office, and proceeded in a body to the Monongahela House, where they paid their respects to the members of the State Legislature. After spending an hour in social conversation, the visitors were conveyed in carriages to the

WESTERN PENITENTIARY,

Where they were met by Dr. Campbell, the Warden, and Messrs. Theodore H. Nevin, James Marshall, George R. White, James B. Lyon and R. H. Davis, Esqs., the Board of Inspectors, who conducted them through the institution. The various departments were inspected, and many of the members were admitted to the cells of criminals from their districts. After the tour of the building had been made, the party adjourned to the parlor, where the address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Nevin, in the name of the Inspectors. After alluding to the fact that there were at present four hundred and fifty prisoners confined in the institution, Mr. Nevin stated that there were only three hundred and eighteen cells. The law of the State provides for solitary confinement, but the officers of the institution were compelled, from the circumstances of the case, to violate it. Some time since it had been concluded to erect a new wing, with one hundred additional cells, but the appropriation for that purpose had been exhausted when the foundation had been laid. The estimate made by the architect for the completion of the work was $135,000, and it was for the Legislature to decide whether the work should be pushed forward. Mr. Nevin further stated that from his experience as an Inspector of the Penitentiary, he had come to the conclusion that the system of solitary confinement was radically wrong, and calculated to render the prisoner morose and sad, rather than result in a reformation. The system was only in effect in one other State (New Jersey) and it had not been as successful as had been anticipated. A trial of the congregated system had been proposed, and a third institution was recommended to be erected in a central part of the State for that purpose. Under the congregated system more space would be required than that embraced within the limits of the present Penitentiary. The prisoners were separate but not solitary, as the leading hall water pipes were used as electric wires or speaking tubes for communication between the cells. The inmates had become expert in regard to operating on the pipes, and could hold communication with each other from one section of the prison to the other. This could not be avoided without an entire change in the arrangements. While the congregated system, the labor of the prison-ers was made more remunerative. At present, only shoemaking and weaving cards to be carried on to any extent, and as New England can manufacture and sell cheaper than we can buy the leather, that branch was not profitable. Mr. Nevin stated that the matter would be brought before the Legislature, and he hoped that the members would give the subject their earnest consideration.

The hour of noon having arrived the visitors took leave of the officers of the institution, and proceeded to the Ninth ward in this city, to inspect the

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Upon arriving at this institution they were met by Felix R. Brunot, Esq., the President, and Dr. C. B. King, Superintendent, who conducted them through the building. The inmates consist of ninety-one soldiers, who were disabled during the war. Gen. McCandless, of Philadelphia, Gen. McConaughy, of Gettysburg, and Gens. Collier and Sweitzer, of this city, were recognized by many of the veterans who had served under them, and who appeared delighted at again meeting with their old commanders. After the building had been inspected the company adjourned to the dining room, where a elegant lunch had been prepared under the direction of Mrs. Johnston, the Matron. The tables, which were arranged in the form of a letter U, were handsomely decorated, and were filled with the choicest viands. Full justice was done to the entertainment, and while the meeting was organized, and Speaker Grier called upon to preside, Mr. Brunot, on the part of the managers, then welcomed the visitors to the Home, and gave an interesting statement of the financial condition of the institution. General McCandless responded, and was followed by Generals McConaughy, Collier and Sweitzer.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS VISITED.

During the afternoon a number of our guests visited the Mercy Hospital and St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, and expressed their gratification at the admirable manner in which these establishments are conducted. It was their intention, on returning their visits to the charitable institutions of the city, but were deterred from doing so by the inclemency of the weather. At one time it had been the design to depart for their homes on Saturday evening, and three hundred will leave to day. There will be additional visitors here in a few days, and they have received much valuable information in regard to our charitable institutions, which will be of service to them while making their annual appropriations.

The Snow Storm—Travel Partially Impeded.

During the past forty-eight hours we have had another change of weather. On Saturday morning rain commenced to fall, and continued until afternoon, when it was succeeded by a hail storm, which lasted for some time, and was then continued to fall in great quantities until midnight, when it ceased. Yesterday morning the ground again presented a wintry appearance. A piercing wind prevailed during the day. The result was a temporary suspension of railway travel. On the Pennsylvania Central Railroad the trains arrived two hours behind time. The trains on the other steam railroads came in nearly on time. Our street railways, however were more or less remiss. Travel was entirely suspended on the Birmingham Road, and on the lower or Fifth street portion of the Manchester line. On the Penn avenue, Allegheny and Sandusky lines, with double teams. There were but two cars running on the Oakland Road, and with double teams. Workmen were engaged clearing the tracks of snow and the cars yesterday, and it is probable that the travel will be better to-day.

The Birmingham Fair—Articles Drawn.

The Orphans Fair, under the auspices of St. John's Congregation, which was held at Town Hall, Birmingham, closed on Saturday night. The gold headed cane to be presented to the magistrate receiving the highest number of votes, was awarded to Burgess James Salisbury. The editor's chair, which was contested for by the *Post* and the *Workmen and Soldiers' Advocate*, was awarded to the former. In addition to the silver fire trumpet, given to the fire company receiving the highest number of votes, and contested for by the Metropolitan Hose Company, of Birmingham, and the Walton, of East Birmingham, terminated in the success of the former by a majority of 1 vote. The Sandusky Mechanics, 887, Walton, 826. At the close of the fair the Walton Hose Company passed resolutions of thanks to the Metropolitan Company for their gentlemanly rivalry in contesting for the town, and to the ladies and managers of the fair for the honorable manner in which the contest was conducted.

ANOTHER IS FANCIFIED.—An elderly woman, employed about some of the law offices on Fourth street, was scrubbing the pavement on Saturday morning about seven o'clock, and had occasion to pass through a narrow alley leading to the back yard of General J. B. Sweitzer's residence, No. 111 Fourth ward. A short distance from the street she discovered the body of a newly born male infant lying in a cavity in the wall, and told the Mayor's office, and had the body removed to the watch house. Coroner Clawson has been notified and will hold an inquest to day. No information has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of the unnatural mother.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was caught between the bumpers of two cars at the Freight Depot, at the foot of Liberty street, and crushed in such a manner that his life is despaired of. He was removed to his boarding house, in the Ninth Ward, where, on examination, it was ascertained that his collar bone, back bone and several ribs were broken. He is lying in an artificial condition.

—Since the above was in type, we learn that the injured man, whose name is Mike Work-man, died yesterday. Coroner Clawson has been summoned and will hold an inquest to-day.

LECTURE BY COL. CLARK.—Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., late Colonel of the One-hundred-and-twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening, in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh ward, for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission Society in India. The eloquent divine has chosen a very interesting subject, and none but a large audience should greet him. All the working classes—"Eight Hours, Good Wages and Moderate Rents." He will doubtless have a large audience. Tickets for sale at the book stores.

SPRUCE ALLEY.—The action of the City Councils, in recommending the vacation of a portion of Spruce alley, in the Ninth ward, is meeting with considerable opposition, and the opponents of the measure have called a meeting for this evening, at the Ninth ward School House, to take action in the matter. On Saturday last, the work of excavating a portion of the alley was commenced, when the Mayor notified Mr. Smith that he would not permit him to proceed until the question had been definitely settled. Mr. Smith consented to suspend operations until the Councils take further action.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The regular meeting of Post No. 1, of Allegheny city, Grand Army of the Republic, was held at Sedden's Hall, in the First ward, on Saturday evening, Post Commander R. F. Jennings, presiding. The place of holding the meetings of the Post was changed to the new hall of the Allegheny Soldiers' League, No. 75 Federal street, until April 1st. The time of holding one of the regular weekly meetings was also changed from Saturday evening until Monday evening of each week. After transacting some routine business the Post adjourned.

THE LATE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Patrick Regan and John Wooley, the parties charged with highway robbery, in having knocked down and robbed John Regan of $275, in the Ninth Ward, one night about a week ago, were discharged on Saturday by Alderman Donaldson, the prosecutor having failed to appear at the hearing.

CITY HALL.—The fair and festival at City Hall still offers its pleasing attractions, and good audiences are drawn there nightly. This week is to be the gala week of the season, during which time all the articles will be distributed.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.—Wm. Devine was arrested on Saturday by officer McIlvaine, on process issued by the Court, for failing to pay costs which had been inflicted upon him. He was placed in jail, but after wards paid the costs and was discharged.

BASE BALL.—The Enterprise Base Ball Club of this city, the champions of Western Pennsylvania intend to commence the Spring campaign about the first of April by an extensive tour through the West.

PAID THE COSTS.—Edward F. Magaan, who was arrested on Friday on a process for failing to pay costs, paid the required sum on Saturday, and was released from jail.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—We offer a full stock of staple and fancy goods at Eastern prices. J. W. BARKER & CO.,
68 Market St. roof.

RESIGNED.—Lieutenant Peter Bolster, of the Allegheny Night Watch, has resigned his position. Officer Shaffer is acting in his place, but no appointment has yet been made.

Register's Business for January.

The following wills were admitted to probate and letters of administration granted by Joseph H. Gray, Esq., County Register, for the month ending January 31st, 1867:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Val of Est.
Aaron Myers	Rachael Myers	$ 200 00
Samuel Vesaty	D. W. Magraw	500 00
Hugh Lyon	Mary Ann Cree	2,000 00
Jane Anderson	John C. Anderson	600 00
Jane Mechlchron	Wm. Mechlchron	500 00
	Hugh Mechlchron	
John Baxter	Perthina Baxter	200 00
Daniel Rich	William Rich	5,000 00
	H. S. Gilliland	
Martha Bradshaw	John Bradshaw	250 00
Catharine McGilley	L. R. W. Gill	100 00
Jacob Lang	Elizabeth Lang	200 00
John Peterlaun	Mary F. Peterlaun	1,000 00
Samuel Henderson	Ebenezer Henderson	12,000 00
Samuel Hunter	Mary Hunter	2,000 00
	Graham Hunter	
J. C. Mehlchron	Elizabeth Mehlchron	200 00
Wilfiam Stewart	Thomas Stewart	500 00
	Francis Anderson	
Solon A. Langhlin	Thomas Pawcett	3,500 00
Charles Rhodes	Rebecca Collins	100 00
Sarah Jane Conner	Maria Burhammer	300 00
Deborah Vowe	Charles H. Lowe	300 00
John Stein	Mary Stein	2,000 00
Charles Bozler	George Gross	150 00

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.	Val. of Est.
Daniel Thomas	John Oren	$ 6,000 00
	Christina Rittner	
David Harvey	Annie Harvey	6,000 00
Catharine O'Neil	Thos. Fitzpatrick	3,000 00
Peter Roth	John J. Kauf	2,000 00
Franz Hoffman	Theresa Hoffman	2,000 00
Thomas Redpath	Edward Mealion	15,000 00
David Ritchie	William Cooper	11,000 00
Alexander Park	Marcus W. Acheson	2,000 00
Wm. Fuzzimmons	Jackson Dimeath	13,000 00
	Calvin Bogle	
Samuel Heth	John Dravo	4,000 00
Hannah Higgins	Samuel Heth	2,000 00
Elizabeth Cox	Joseph Anderson	
	Eliza J. Cains	2,000 00

Operations of the Board of Health.

The following is a condensed statement of the operations of the Board of Health during the year 1866, showing the number of nuisances removed in that time: There were nine hundred and forty-three closets cleaned, and two thousand and two hundred and eighty other nuisances removed, which were as follows: Filthy yards and gutters, sinks and garbage, stagnant water and water courses, water in cellars of dwellings, filthy dwellings cleaned, dead animals removed to the river or buried, leaking closets stopped, vacant lots with ponds of water on them filled up or drained, slaughter houses shut up and pig pens removed. Making a grand total of three thousand two hundred and twenty-three nuisances which were removed during the year. In addition to the above there were seven dead bodies totally removed from Soho Run, (which runs parallel with Pennsylvania Avenue through the Ninth ward) some of which had stood up in said run for the last two or three years. The markets were visited three times a week during the summer and closely examined. Tainted meats and fish in three instances were ordered out of the market; also several packages of confectionery, as unfit for use. Water and musk melons, in various stages of decomposition, were condemned in the market, at the railroad depot and at the Monongahela wharf, the sale of which was positively prohibited, and orders issued for their removal to the bank of the rivers to the amount of 80,000 or 87,000.

FALL FROM A THIRD STORY WINDOW.—Joseph Greenough, a member of the Eagle Fire Company, fell from the third story window of the engine house, on Fourth street, on Friday night, narrowly escaping with his life. He fell on the telegraph wires, which partially broke the fall. The wires gave way precipitating him to the ground. The fall, however, was slightly broken by the efforts of Mr. Smithson, who was passing along the pavement at the time, who caught Mr. Greenough in his descent, but did not altogether save him from injury. His neck was badly injured, and he sustained other severe injuries. He was taken to his home in Lawrenceville.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.—This distinguished young lecturer, and popular war correspondent during the rebellion, will deliver the next lecture of the Young Men's Mercantile Library course on Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music. His subject will be "Europe and Home." Mr. Townsend was one of the New York daily journals to Europe during the Austro-Prussian war and wrote continuous letters to that journal. He was also during his stay in Russia that he collected the materials for the lecture he will deliver. He will edify his audience on Thursday night. It is represented to be a very entertaining lecture.

ATTEMPTED ABORTION.—A young girl, named Isabella Stoner, aged about eighteen years, appeared before Alderman Donaldson on Friday evening, and made an information charging an Englishman named George Nesmith with seduction and Dr. Paul Cist's name with the attempted abortion. The accused were both arrested on Saturday, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for a hearing on to-morrow morning. Nesmith is a married man, and is engaged at a coal works near Saw Mill Run. The prosecutrix resides with her widowed mother in Allegheny.

WATER RENTS FOR 1868.—The following is an aggregate assessment of water rents, assessed in the several wards of the city for the year 1868, as it appears from the report of Robert King, Esq., Assessor of Water Rents for 1868, to John McCarro, Esq., City Controller: First ward, $11,425 01; Second, $10,948 37; Third, $8,620 01; Fourth, $8,175 37; Fifth, $15,175 36; Sixth, $12,701 88; Seventh, $5,636 16; Eighth, $9,421 69; Ninth, $12,146 70; Tenth, $9,892 22. Total, $116,527 09; being an increase of $1,015 26, over the assessment of 1867.

LARGE PLATE OF IRON.—At the rolling mill of Moorhead & Co., on Penn avenue, a large iron plate was rolled twelve inches thick, ten feet long and four and a half feet wide, and weighing twelve tons. It is to be used as a target in testing heavy ordnance, and is said to be the largest piece of iron ever rolled in the United States—perhaps in the world. It is manufactured of Juniata iron ore.

SEVERE FALL.—An elderly man named Richard Forrest, employed at Wallace's marble works, while walking along the Monongahela levee on Friday, slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, fracturing his right arm between the wrist and elbow. He also sustained some very serious injuries about the head.

KICKED BY A MULE.—Officer Thomas O'Connor, of Alderman Lynch's police force, was severely injured on Saturday, at the corner of Fifth and Ross streets, by being kicked in the head by a mule. He was taken to his home in the Third Ward, where he was properly cared for.

UNION SKATING PARK TO-DAY.—The patrons of the Union Park and admirers generally of a good skating course, will hail with pleasure the announcement that the Union Park will be re-opened this morning to the public. Every obliging attendants and pleasant company are always to be found at the Union.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—This league will meet to-morrow evening in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. McMillan's.) Sandusky street, when addresses will be delivered by several distinguished gentlemen. The new license bill, now pending before the Legislature, will also be thoroughly discussed.

FALL ON THE ICE.—Mrs. Mary O'Donnell fell upon an icy pavement on Logan street, in the Fifth Ward, on Saturday, and sustained a severe fracture of the right thigh bone. Dr. Walter attended to her injuries.

DREW THE WATCH.—At the final entertainment of the Fakir of Vishnu, at Masonic Hall, on Saturday night, Mrs. Margaret Jones of No. 12 Lacock street, Allegheny, drew the ladies' elegant gold watch.

TO BE SWORN IN.—John W. Riddle, Esq., the new Assistant District Attorney, will be sworn into office this morning, by His Honor, Judge Stowe.

DOCTORS, DEACONS AND DANDIES order your shirts made at Murdock & Pittauia's, 72 Fifth street.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Firemen's Association will hold a meeting at their Hall this evening at seven and a half o'e ock.

JAIL.—There are at present, one hundred and twenty prisoners confined in the county jail.

ALL GOODS at a sacrifice, Opera House Shoe Store.

FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a first class store in the most desirable part of Fifth street. For particulars apply at No. 97 Fifth street.

SEIBERT & CO., Steam Book and Job Printers, corner Fourth and Wood streets.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M,W*

CONSUMPTION CURED—CHARLES W. NOLEN'S MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Nothing in the evidence of the Medical Faculty, Cod Liver Oil is the most effectual and reliable remedy known to exist.

The celebrated Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. George B. Wood, says: "No one medicine, or combinations of medicines, is known which nearly equals it. In this instance I have the opportunity to procure for their patients that which is pure and fresh and on which they may place reliance in Cases demanding the advantages which this agent can afford. Sold in bottles by the proprietors, No. 9 Sansom street, Philadelphia, and by druggists generally.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the dramatic company will return to the boards at this establishment, when Mr. F. F. Hagan, the capital "heavy man," will make his first benefit in this city. Mr. Hagan, although he has had to sustain many ungrateful parts, has established himself in the good graces of the playgoing community by his close application to his professional duties, and his familiarity always with the text of the character he may be impersonating. In many characters he is without a superior, and in all he does accomplish he is more than very acceptable. He deserves to have a crowded house on his merits, but not relying solely upon these, he presents a very attractive programme.

THEATER COMIQUE.—The enterprising manager of this popular place of amusement announces for performance this evening, after weeks of preparation, the brilliant spectacle "Cherry and Fair Star." The piece to be produced in a style, we are promised, that will astonish all beholders. Mr. Arthur Palmer, the rising young artist, has painted an entire set of scenery for the piece, every scene being new and of the most beautiful characters. Rich and gorgeous costumes and appointments have also been provided. To add still more attractiveness, the management have engaged Signorina Antonina, as a premiere danseuse with the Grisoni Italian Opera Company, Ita de Vere and Miss Leona Cavendar. Attention is called to the card in another column.

VARIETIES.—Manager Alms announces an engagen ent with the favorite comedian, H. W. Eagar, who will make his first appearance here to-night. "The Wizard of the Sea" will be this evening. The Mc Mcfarland per formers will appear in a budget of songs and dances.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN HUMBERT.—Stephen Timmons was arrested and taken before Alderman A. Humbert, of the First ward, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery on his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Timmons. He was charged with striking her in the face several times without any just cause therefor. Stephen was required to enter security for his appearance on Tuesday next for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Mrs. Sarah Orr, charged with malicious mischief, in destroying some dresses belonging to Mary A. Moran, had a hearing before Alderman Lynch on Saturday, which resulted in the dismissal of the case and the discharge of the accused, the evidence being insufficient to warrant her detention for trial.

DREW A PRIZE.—The holder of ticket No. 294,246, in the Charitable Fair Presentation, New York, which was sold by John W. Pittock, in this city, drew a house and lot in Brooklyn, New York, valued at three thousand dollars.

SPREAD THE TRUTH.—Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world is seeking can be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings are to be less widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that; it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the circle of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the Western Hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Those minds enjoy perfect health to day who would be laughing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with a free hand*. The *unequaled invigorant and corrective* for and wide, universal profi- has been placed from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

IMPOSITION BY GAS-FITTERS.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J Cellery, 75 green hides; Page, Zellers & Dorf, 36 boxes glass; G Stradini'er, 39 bundles calf skins; F Weyand, 2 crates earthenware; J Gardner & Co, 40 obls flour; T C Jenkins, 10 obls flour, 10 bbls lard, 10 kegs & butter; J & J Painter, 10 bbls flour, 11 cases boots; Gay & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; A H Childs & Co, 31 bales cotton; Bell, Bro & Co, 1 case dry goods; Wm Metcalf & Co, 32 steel springs; Hinkman, Hoene & Co, 1 box locks, 1 piano stool; Wm Metcalf & Co, 1 box steel; H Kleber & Bro, 1 piano stool; Smith, Johnson & Co, 19 bbls, 2 cases tobacco; O N Hoffstott, 10 green hides; Arthurs & Co, 1 box tobacco; Wm Metcalf & Co, 1 bundle machine; 2 tailor irons; H Beaumont & Co, 5 bbls spirits; J F Knott, 4 bbls whisky; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 4 axels; McNish & Butler, 1 planing machine; Logan & Gregg, 11 bundles leather; Hoene & Co, 2 bundles paper; J seaforth & Co, 1 box sausage; L H Voigt & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 1 box tobacco; Bell, Bro & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Hoene & Co, 1 box stove pipe; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 1 box tobacco; Wm Metcalf & Co, 32 steel springs; Hoffman, Hoene & Co, 1 box locks, 1 piano stock; Wm Metcalf & Co, 32 steel springs; H Kleber & Bro, 1 piano stool; Smith, Johnson & Co, 19 bbls, 2 cases tobacco; O N Hoffstott, 10 green hides; Arthurs & Co, 1 box tobacco; Wm Metcalf & Co, 1 bundle machine; 2 tailor irons; H Beaumont & Co, 5 bbls spirits; J F Knott, 4 bbls whisky; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 4 axels; McNish & Butler, 1 planing machine; Logan & Gregg, 11 bundles leather; Hoene & Co, 2 bundles paper; J seaforth & Co, 1 box sausage; L H Voigt & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 1 box tobacco; Bell, Bro & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Hoene & Co, 1 box stove pipe; Kingsbury, Finney & Co, 1 box tobacco